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Karadzic's New Line: Peace and Rebuilding

Leader of Bosnian Serbs Speaks Of Reconciliation With Muslims By John F. Burns



Supporters of General Mohammed Farrah Aidid displaying flags and a portrait of him Sunday as about 2,000 rallied in Mogadishu.

U.S. Seeking Somali Pact In Talks With Clan Leaders

Mogadishu Is Calmer After Aidid Proclaims Unilateral Cease-Fire By Paul F. Horvitz

In Greece, Papandreou Makes Startling Comeback

By Alan Cowell

Good Intentions, but They Went Astray

By Thomas L. Friedman



Andreas Papandreou, the socialist leader, waving to supporters in Athens after voting in Greek national elections on Sunday.

Kiosk 170 Feared Dead As Korea Ferry Sinks

EC Won't Try To Fix Broken Currency Grid

By Tom Buerkle

20 Years and \$1 Million Later, Lottery Winner's Dream Ends

By Kevin Sullivan

Japan's Bullet Train Takes Some Flak

By Andrew Pollack

Poll Shows 60% In U.S. Oppose Somali Mission

Reuters
NEW YORK — Most Americans disapprove of the presence of U.S. troops in Somalia and more than a third want all servicemen removed from there at once, according to a new poll.

The survey, conducted for Time magazine and CNN, said 60 percent of Americans opposed the U.S. mission to Somalia, up from 46 percent two weeks ago.

Thirty-seven percent want all forces pulled out immediately, while only one in four favors deployment of additional troops. The poll had a margin of error of plus or minus 4.5 percent.

A Time magazine spokesman said Saturday that the poll was conducted Oct. 7 as President Bill Clinton was delivering a speech in which he announced the deployment of 5,300 more troops in a further effort to stabilize Somalia. Mr. Clinton also said he aimed to withdraw all forces by March 31.



A 24th Infantry Division driver awaiting his turn to drive a fighting vehicle aboard ship at Savannah, Georgia, for the trip to Somalia, where units of the division have been ordered as reinforcements.

LESSON: From Good Intentions to Military Blunders

Continued from Page 1
 The world has diplomatic cancer — a critical mass of failed states, metastasizing in a cycle of violence and underdevelopment and sapping the international system.

That is what makes learning the lessons of Somalia so urgent. Perhaps the most important is that there is rarely such a thing as simple humanitarian intervention. Humanitarian crises, save for natural disasters, almost always have political roots that must be addressed.

Somalia was short of food not because of bad rains, but because of bad rains — a succession of vengeful warlords whose infighting after the 1991 overthrow of the dictator Mohammed Siad Barre disrupted food distribution. In the long run, it will be impossible for the Somalia operation to succeed without a working government.

The Reagan administration learned this the hard way in Lebanon, the Bush administration ignored it when it sent U.S. troops to Somalia in December, and the Clinton administration, which inherited the operation, has been only slowly catching on. In such cases, humanitarian intervention has to be accompanied by a division of diplomats with blueprints for political reconstruction.

If it is true that humanitarian intervention and nation-building

go hand-in-hand, the question becomes: Does the United States have the will, the wallet and the wiles to make it work?

The question of wiles arises because when the United States enters a country with no political center and no functioning government, it immediately becomes a faction.

U.S. troops in Somalia saw themselves as the Red Cross, but the local political leaders effectively viewed them as the Clinton clan, or, as the Lebanese called the Marine peacekeepers in Beirut in 1982, "the international militia."

The Clinton clan had three choices in Somalia: to ally itself with another clan; to try to take over the whole country itself, or to try to broker a power-sharing agreement among other clans.

The Americans stumbled back and forth among all three options, sometimes aligning themselves against the warlord Mohammed Farrah Aidid, sometimes brokering deals, sometimes leaving Somalia with the impression that the United States would try to run the country.

Thinking like a clan leader does not come naturally to the U.S. statesman. This role requires a degree of guile and willingness to absorb pain that Americans were initially unprepared for in Somalia.

The key is learning how to bend, how to wink and nod, how to pressure people indirectly and how to play factions off against one another. In his dealings with General Aidid, Admiral Jonathan Howe, the man overseeing the U.S. operation in Mogadishu, has been noticeably lacking in these instincts.

There is something almost farcical about the notion of the United Nations issuing an arrest warrant for General Aidid in Mogadishu: habeas corpus in Dante's Inferno.

"We have no interest in denying anybody access to playing a role in Somalia's political future," Mr. Clinton said, signaling his willingness to include General Aidid in a political solution provided he plays ball with the Americans.

There is an old rabbinical saying: "Where there is truth there is no peace and where there is peace there is no truth." It is meant to convey the notion that gray compromises are what make daily life possible, and that is particularly true when nation-building in a place like Mogadishu.

An Aidid Son, As a Marine, Was in Somalia

Reuters
WASHINGTON — A son of the Somali warlord, General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, is a U.S. Marine, aivist who served in Somalia.

Corporal Hussein Farrah joined the Marines in 1987 and trained as an artilleryman. When the United States launched Operation Restore Hope to feed starving Somalians, Corporal Farrah, 31, one of the few Marines to speak the Somali language, volunteered to serve on active duty.

He was an interpreter-translator for the force commander, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Johnston, from Dec. 18, 1992, until Jan. 5, 1993.

The Marine Corps said Corporal Farrah was now in the reserves and was training on weekends, but it refused to say where he lived.

SOMALIA: U.S. Seeks a Pact in Talks With Clans

Continued from Page 1
 key would not be making contact with General Aidid, he denied an assertion Saturday by the clan leader that Washington had offered a cease-fire between his faction and UN troops.

If the opportunity arose, the United States would not rule out seizing General Aidid, Mr. Christopher said, adding, however, that the United States prefers now to stress a political settlement in Somalia over a military one.

"The focus has shifted," he said in a televised interview. "The focus is now on trying to get a political settlement in the area."

Keith B. Richburg of The Washington Post reported from Mogadishu: "This war-weary capital experienced one of its quietest nights in four months, after General Aidid called a unilateral truce in his guerrilla war against U.S.-led United Nations peacekeepers, and American diplomatic efforts intensified to find a negotiated way out of the spiraling cycle of violence."

United Nations military officials reported no attacks in the city since

General Aidid announced his Saturday night truce.

"In the last twenty-four hours, there has been hardly a bullet fired," said Brigadier General Ikram Hasan, the commander of the 5,000-strong Pakistani troop contingent in Somalia.

He said the lull in fighting demonstrated that General Aidid had "considerable control" over his militia.

U.S. and United Nations military officials seemed divided over whether the general's peace overture was sincere. Some believe his militia has grown tired and needs a respite after suffering heavy casualties in recent battles with UN troops. Others said the warlord was acting in response to the American military buildup, and was trying to avoid a confrontation.

Still others here thought the truce call a cunning ploy in the wake of Mr. Clinton's announcement that U.S. troops would be withdrawn from Somalia in March — and that General Aidid would now simply try to bide his time until the American forces go home.

"I think it's a very smart move on his part," General Ikram said. "If the United States falls prey to his announcement, I can only say that six months later, I should think what will happen. They bury their guns, Aidid goes underground, the militia goes underground." He added, "Being a smart guerrilla leader, being a smart politician, I think he's a step ahead of diplomacy at the United Nations level."

The chief UN envoy here, Jonathan T. Howe, a retired U.S. Navy admiral, called Sunday his first "good Sunday" in many weeks and said: "We certainly do welcome the unilateral initiative to stop offensive actions against the United Nations."

But he said that the arrest order he issued against General Aidid still stood, and that UN troops would continue to pursue the warlord, unless the Security Council altered his instructions.

It was clear, however, that even without an official cease-fire, UN troops were exercising new restraint. Few helicopters patrolled the skies Sunday.

GREECE: Papandreou Makes Startling Comeback

Continued from Page 1
 jected himself as less compromising than Mr. Mitsotakis on Greece's refusal to recognize the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, threatening to deepen an old fault line in the Balkans.

Greece objects to the former Yugoslav republic's using the same name as its northern province of Macedonia because, it says, the title implies expansionist ambitions.

Mr. Papandreou, 74, last ruled Greece from 1981 to 1989. In that year, two inconclusive elections left the country in the hands of caretaker coalitions until Mr. Mitsotakis secured a one-vote majority in April 1990. He lost that edge last month when his protégé, Foreign Minister Antonis Samaras, led a parliamentary revolt, forcing elections ahead of schedule.

Sunday night's result was likely to send tremors of concern both through the Greek business com-

munity and through Greece's European Community partners, which remember Mr. Papandreou as the spendthrift gadfly of Europe who once threatened to pull his country out of both NATO and the EC.

Throughout the 1980s, Mr. Papandreou ran up huge public deficits through economic policies that spread social benefits but failed to generate wealth; he siphoned billions of dollars in aid from the European Community to distribute among supporters as political largesse, and he tilted frequently against the United States and its now-reduced military presence here.

Toward the end of his rule, though, he bypassed surgery left him looking frail, while an open affair with a light attendant, Dimitra Liani, who is now his wife, damaged his reputation, not so much because of the relationship itself but because it was perceived as

exposing Greece to the mockery of outsiders.

Once out of office, the Harvard-educated Mr. Papandreou, formerly an American citizen, became reclusive, rarely venturing from his villa in a wealthy suburb of northern Athens, refusing even to appear in court to face corruption charges that landed two of his close advisers in jail. He was acquitted last year.

During the election campaign, he kept public appearances to a minimum, apparently because of frail health that, some diplomats say, restricts him to a workload of no more than an hour or two a day.

His supporters, however, took his victory as a vindication of his frequent assertions that he had been wronged and misrepresented. "This victory is a personal vindication for Andreas Papandreou," said a former Socialist minister, Alkis Tsachatzopoulos.

MILLION: Winner Still Playing, but Not the Lottery

the lottery. He got his last annuity check in July.

Mr. McNabb, who lives in a rented two-bedroom apartment and does not own a car or any property, says the experience has ruined his ability to trust his fellow man.

He greets one question about his life with an incredulous laugh: "Would I do it all again? Hell, no."

After his bonanza, the reporters swarmed. His "doughnuts to dollars" story was written about in dozens of papers across the country. He was interviewed on Canadian, British and Australian television. He appeared on game shows and a late-night television talk show.

For a year, the attention kept up at a furious pace. Mr. McNabb said he received thousands of letters from people wanting money, religious groups, travel agents, investment counselors, budding film producers, literacy groups, poor people — they all wanted a part of his good fortune.

And there was worse: One letter-writer threatened Mr. McNabb's two daughters, whose pictures had appeared in newspapers and on television, unless he gave him money. Mr. McNabb turned the letters over to the FBI. He said he feared for himself, his young daughters and his wife, to whom he is still married.

Mr. McNabb's house was broken into three times in the weeks after his windfall, presumably by people who thought there might be a million dollars lying around, he said.

People came to his door. They called on the phone. After a brief period of enjoying the limelight, Mr. McNabb ran for cover, eventually settling on the shores of Lake Mead, outside Las Vegas.

"If you had gone through what I went through that first year, you wouldn't have trusted your own mother," he said. "Do you realize I've lost 20 years of social life, of being human? I never got over the point that I always had to be on my guard."

Mr. McNabb said the money even made it hard for him to get work. He worked in doughnut shops until four years ago, when a

friend offered him a more lucrative job driving a taxi. He said he needs the higher-paying taxi job now because his lottery checks are gone. But in the past, when he enjoyed baking doughnuts, the shop owners would ask for references, and eventually, the truth would come out.

"Once they found out you won the lottery," he said, "they'd say 'We can't use you. You don't need to work, and you might be a no-show.'"

Of course, Mr. McNabb, like other "million-dollar" winners, never really received a million dollars; he got a steady income of about \$37,000 a year after taxes. And by the time the last check arrived, even the annual payment was not worth what it once was.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, it would take \$153,000 today to equal the \$50,000 annuity payment of 1973.

Mr. McNabb said he had agreed to be interviewed again after all these years because he had cashed his last lottery check, there was no more big money and it was time "to become human again."

He is cagey about his financial picture, deflecting questions with folkisms.

Immediately after winning the lottery, he bought a \$40,000 farm and a couple of rental properties. He said he had later sold those at a profit and had invested his earnings in annuities since then.

He will not say how much of the money he has left, only that he has "provided for a secure future" for himself and his family, which now includes five grandchildren.

Mr. McNabb said he had paid medical bills for some of his family members and had spent little of his money on luxuries. About his only extravagant spending was a trip to Puerto Rico last year, he said. On that trip, he said, he lost nearly \$20,000 gambling — his worst loss ever on a habit that seems to be his chief pastime.

"I'm hooked on it, but I'm hooked on it on a small scale," he said. "I gamble only with my wife's permission. And I will not jeopardize our well-being or welfare because of habitual gambling."

Even during the years when the lottery gave him a guaranteed income, Mr. McNabb said, he always

held a job. He said work had given his life structure.

Now that the lottery checks have dried up, Mr. McNabb said, he is once again working to pay his bills.

"You've got to have a purpose to get out of bed in the morning," he said. "You can only fish for so long."

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U.S. Lawmakers Express Concerns Over Haiti Venture

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — With about 700 American soldiers en route to Haiti, members of Congress expressed concern Sunday that the United States could become embroiled in yet another overseas military conflict.

"This is another area where we need to send up a little alarm," said Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. On U.S. television, he called Haiti "a very hostile environment with people obviously killing each other."

Although administration officials played down the danger to the military support troops expected to arrive in Haiti on Monday, other legislators speaking on television echoed Mr. Nunn's worries.

"This risks being a police action," said Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey. "There is some danger there."

And the Senate minority leader, Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, called on President Bill Clinton to reverse course and "bring what few people we have in Haiti back home and not send any more."

Mr. Nunn noted that the American soldiers were mostly engineers and other support personnel who are to help the Haitians build roads, clinics and schools and carry out sidearms.

"They are nevertheless being placed in harm's way," said Mr.

Nunn. "It could be a very dangerous situation for our military."

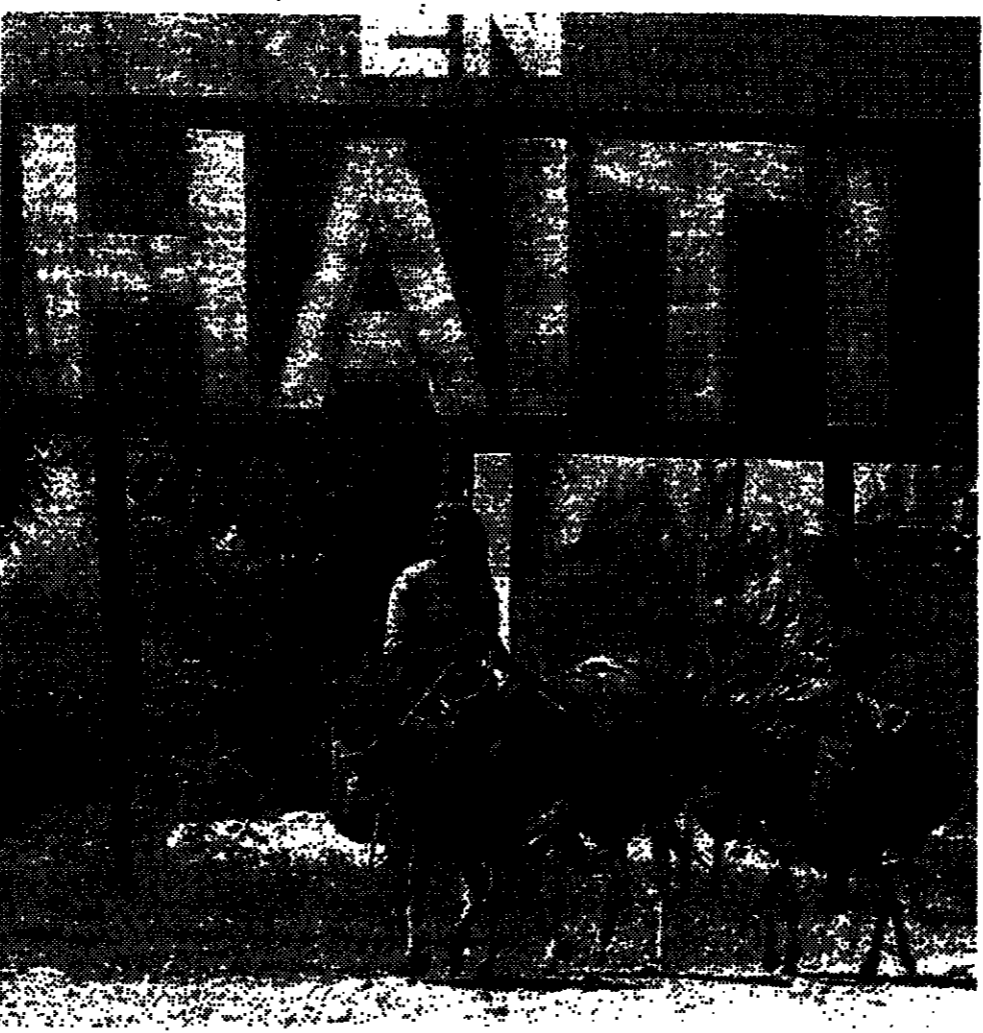
Late last week, the White House resolved or overruled several Defense Department concerns about sending the soldiers to Haiti.

The Pentagon issued a terse statement that the vessel carrying the soldiers had left Puerto Rico on Friday and that the mission would go forward. The announcement followed reports of a dispute between the Defense and State departments about whether American personnel should go to Haiti as part of a United Nations force working to restore the deposed president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to power by Oct. 30.

Mr. Clinton agreed to send the U.S. military engineers and trainers to help implement a UN-brokered agreement that calls for Haiti's military to resign by Oct. 15 and allow a return to democracy. However, U.S. officials said, a recent wave of violence caused some in the Pentagon to question whether sending the Americans now would be too dangerous.

Both Defense Secretary Les Aspin and Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Sunday that measures would be taken to alleviate the danger.

An amphibious landing vessel, the USS *Huxton County*, also will remain off Haiti's shores to provide assistance and direct a rescue operation if the Americans are attacked, officials said. (AP, WP)



Haitian women returning to the countryside after selling their goods in the capital, Port-au-Prince.

Leading, but Not by Enough Canadians Prefer Campbell to Her Party

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

TORONTO — Kim Campbell still leads in public opinion polls as Canada's choice for prime minister, but her personal popularity is failing to get the pull needed for her Progressive Conservative party to win a third term in voting on Oct. 25.

An election campaign that is challenging the traditional power structure of this country of nearly 30 million finds Mrs. Campbell pressed by the Liberals on the left and by two vigorous new parties eroding her support in traditional conservative strongholds.

The populist Reform Party, rooted in Alberta, is picking up strength throughout the West on a platform that outdoes the Tories in budget stringency, deficit reduction and reliance on the private sector.

In Quebec, which was instrumental in handing Brian Mulroney, former Tory prime minister, two victories in the 1980s, a new nationalist party is competing in federal elections for the first time.

The Bloc Québécois, enjoying the backing of what the latest polls say is more than half of the province's decided voters, wants representatives in the House of Commons exclusively to defend Quebec's interests in any final severing of its links with Canada.

Many political figures say Mrs. Campbell, the first woman to lead Canada, could also become a prime minister with one of the shortest tenures in the nation's history, because the campaign is already half over and because of her inability to generate any momentum during four and a half hours of television debates.

"It was an uphill struggle from the very beginning," said Lawrence LeDuc, a federal election specialist at the University of Toronto. "They gave her too big a load to carry, including an incumbent government in power for nine years and pretty unpopular. The trick of changing leaders to stay in power only works in one out of five or six cases."

If this were a presidential election, her personal popularity might help her carry the day.

As a politician with a relatively new political face and populist ideas about governing — she backs greater public participation, fewer bureaucrats and smaller perks — she has touched responsive chords in the electorate.

Mrs. Campbell, 46, of British Columbia, is also a role model.

"Women everywhere talk about what Kim means for their daughters," wrote Margaret Wente, a columnist for *The Toronto Globe and Mail*. "She is a promise that the daughters, too, can be anything they want to be."

A Gallup poll conducted Sept. 17 to 23 found that 37 percent of Canadians thought that she would make the best prime minister, while 21 percent preferred the Liberal Party leader, Jean Chrétien, 59. Gallup had earlier given her the highest approval rating of any government leader in 30 years.

Yet under the parliamentary system, the office of prime minister goes to the leader of a party that gets a commanding presence in the House of Commons. Mrs. Campbell runs not in the country at large, but from her Vancouver district.

Liberals have been gaining ground as a party chiefly because of the weight of Tory baggage over nine years, including 11.3 percent unemployment and a still-rising federal budget deficit.

Provincial Voting Worsens Pakistan's Political Muddle

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Pakistan's provincial elections, which both political parties hoped would clarify the country's ambiguous national election returns, further muddled the political picture Sunday, with neither Benazir Bhutto nor Nawaz Sharif winning a decisive victory.

Miss Bhutto, 40, trying to make a comeback after having been ousted as prime minister three years ago, claimed the highest number of seats — along with her allied parties — in the largest and most critical state of Punjab. But she fell short of the majority needed to form a government in the province, which includes more than half of Pakistan's 120 million population.

Both Miss Bhutto and Mr. Sharif, 44, who resigned as prime minister in July in the midst of political turmoil, are battling to win the support of critical independent winners who now have the power to determine which of the two major parties will have the votes to form governments on both national and provincial levels.

In the national election Wednesday, Miss Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party won the largest number of seats in the National Assembly, but not enough to demand the right to form a government headed by Miss Bhutto. The National Assembly will meet Oct. 19 to try to select a prime minister.

Bhutto Backs Arms Plan

Miss Bhutto said in an interview that if she regained power she would press on with her country's nuclear weapons program, Reuters reported from Paris.

"It will be continued because Pakistan cannot allow India to have an atom bomb while we stay out of the running," she said.

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Attack Alarms Israel

Hikers Murdered In a 'Safe' Region

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — A day after at least two Israeli hikers were killed in a part of the West Bank previously presumed to be safe, government officials and army officers warned Sunday of the probability that Palestinian militants who want to undermine the agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization would step up attacks.

"We are in a sensitive. I would even say dangerous, period," Environment Minister Yossi Sarid said. A senior army officer cautioned: "The presumption is that there is going to be a concerted effort by a large group of people to make things very difficult."

Many Israelis were unnerved by the attack Saturday, in which two young men from Jerusalem were shot and slashed to death while hiking in a scenic riveted in the Judean Desert, near Jericho, that is popular with Israeli and foreign tourists.

Unlike other parts of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, it had been considered a safe area for Israelis. In a typical weekend scene, hundreds of them were wandering through the area when the attack occurred.

The authorities said that a third Israeli, a woman, may also have been killed, and a hunt for her body was under way Sunday. In Amman, Jordan, Islamic Jihad issued a statement claiming responsibility.

Islamic Jihad is one of a dozen or more Palestinian groups opposed to the Israel-PLO accord, and other organizations have also assaulted Israeli targets in the last few weeks.

On Saturday, a heavily armed guerrilla believed to be with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine was killed by Israeli sailors as he rode a jet ski off the coast of southern Lebanon in an apparent attempt to attack a northern Israeli beach.



MANDELA IN SCOTLAND — Nelson Mandela, president of the African National Congress, dancing at a welcoming rally in Glasgow. The South African black leader is visiting Britain and Ireland for talks with business executives and government officials.

Lockerbie Suspects Advised to Hold Out

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Lawyers for two Libyans charged with blowing up a U.S. airliner said Sunday that they had advised the men against surrendering to U.S. or British officials, a move that paves the way for stiffer United Nations sanctions against Libya.

The United States, Britain and France proposed a new round of sanctions to the UN Security Council on Oct. 1, but delayed a vote after Tripoli said it had no objections if the two men voluntarily surrendered for trial in Scotland.

Their lawyers rejected that government statement Sunday as "unacceptable," and cited "grave concern" over the "possible prejudicial effect on potential jurors of pretrial publicity" in the Western countries. They also asserted that Western prosecutors had refused to

"disclose the evidence upon which they intend to rely at trial."

The reputed Libyan intelligence agents, Abdel Basset Ali Megrahi and Lamin Khalifa Fhimah, face U.S. and British charges that they carried out the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988. The blast killed 270 people. France is also demanding access to Libyan officials for questioning about the 1989 explosion of a UTA airliner over Niger that killed all 171 aboard.

A Western diplomat in Tripoli reached recently by telephone said Libya appeared to believe that it could ride out tightened sanctions without great difficulty. The proposed sanctions include closing all Libyan airlines offices; freezing Libyan financial assets in foreign banks; and banning sales of oil-refining and transport equipment.

Another Tripoli-based Western envoy said Libya was seeking assurances that sanctions imposed in April 1992, including an air embargo, would immediately be lifted if it gave up the two men. But those sanctions also demand that Libya end ties with terrorists and pay compensation to families of the Pan Am victims.

"They say, 'We've seen how sanctions work in Iraq, with the West posing ever new conditions before they will lift sanctions,'" he said.

PLO Official Confirms Attempt To Blow Up Plane Carrying Arafat

TUNIS — A senior PLO official says that assassins tried to blow up a plane carrying Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, two weeks ago.

Tayeb Abdul Rahim, the PLO's ambassador to Amman, Jordan, said, "Yes, there was an attempt to blow up Chairman Arafat's plane." He was confirming Middle East press reports.

He added that Iran had been involved in the plot against Mr. Arafat, but he gave no details about when or where the attempt had been made.

Iran has denounced a peace agreement signed by the PLO and Israel. Tehran maintains close contacts with Islamic fundamentalist and Palestinian radicals, who have vowed to wreck the accord. A close aide to Mr. Arafat earlier denied similar reports.

Bonn Court To Rule on Maastricht Objections

Reversers

BONN — Germany's supreme court will make a ruling Tuesday that is almost certain to allow the last of the European Community's 12 member states to ratify the Maastricht Treaty on European Union.

But, ironically for a country at the heart of moves toward European unification, the court may impose conditions that could limit or alter the thrust of policies made in Bonn and Brussels.

Government officials say their informal soundings make them sure the Karlsruhe court will not align itself with 20 plaintiffs of various political hues to embarrass Bonn and prevent President Richard von Weizsäcker from signing the treaty.

But they also expect what the Süddeutsche Zeitung called "a mass of warnings, guidelines and instructions for the future."

Germany has been forced into the 11th-hour defense of Maastricht by complaints by groups ranging from the nationalist right to the Greens, charging the treaty violates Bonn's constitution.

The court's eight judges have selected three exemplary complaints as the basis for their ruling.

At the root of the suits is the belief that European union would usurp powers from Bonn, breaking the constitution.

Leftist critics, including the Greens, have little fear for a national identity whose trappings — currency, army and citizenship — are not especially dear to them.

They say Maastricht fails to balance out the enhanced powers of the EC's executive, the Commission, with extra leverage for the weak European Parliament.

The Constitutional Court is widely expected to reflect several of these strands in its ruling.

Government officials speculate the court may insist on a stronger European Parliament as a condition of approval, or give extra rights to Germany's 16 federal states.

Craxi, in Reversal, Talks to Magistrate Meeting Called First of Many In Italy's Corruption Probe

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ROME — Bettino Craxi, a former prime minister who faces criminal corruption charges, has met with the Milan magistrate who is leading the investigation into Italy's corruption scandal, reversing his previous refusal to cooperate with investigating officials.

For Italians who thought it impossible for the huge scandal to widen, it appeared that Mr. Craxi would push the investigation in two new directions: against Italy's former Communist Party, which has been left until now virtually on the sidelines; and against major industrial concerns, like Fiat and Olivetti, which have posed as victims rather than accomplices in vast schemes in which immense kickbacks were paid to finance swollen political party bureaucracies and their patronage networks.

The meeting with Judge Antonio Di Pietro, the chief investigator, was remarkable since Mr. Craxi, who was forced to resign earlier this year after leading the Socialist Party for nearly 17 years, has until now denounced the investigation, arguing that illegal financing was common to all Italy's parties, and refused to cooperate with Judge Di Pietro, accusing him of perpetrating a witch-hunt against the Socialists and their leaders.

Enzo Lo Giudice, Mr. Craxi's lawyer, said after the meeting on Saturday that it would be the "first in a long series" that would focus on "all the parties and major businessmen."

Mr. Craxi's reversal comes at a crucial time. More negative news about Italy's mainstream parties could further increase the vote for protest groups, like the separatist Northern League, in early national elections which are expected in the spring.

The meeting was apparently the result of long negotiations between Mr. Craxi's lawyers and Judge Di Pietro, but it remained unclear what induced Mr. Craxi to reverse his refusal, or whether he was offered concessions for his cooperation.

Little was revealed of the content of their discussion, but in an interview last week with the newsweekly Espresso, Mr. Lo Giudice said that Mr. Craxi would want to discuss Communist Party financing and the role of major corporations, most notably the Fiat automaker and the Olivetti electronics concern, in getting government favors for illegal payments.

Italy's Communist Party, now known as the Democratic Party of the Left, has remained relatively unscathed by the investigations. Until now, only minor officials have been tainted, and the party leader, Achille Occhetto, has insisted that the party was outside the illegal collection schemes. In recent weeks, however, investigations have intensified in the Emilia-Romagna region, long a Communist stronghold, into alleged kickbacks involving cooperatives in the farming and construction sectors.

In a speech to Parliament in August, Mr. Craxi accused the Communists of profiting for decades from the activities of large Italian multinationals in formerly Communist Eastern Europe, under schemes whereby the Communist-run governments there accorded preferential treatment to Italian companies, stipulating in return that contributions, usually illegal, be funneled to the Italian Communists.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AFTER desperately close struggles, one American open team won and one was defeated at the end of quarterfinal action in the NEC World Championships in Santiago.

The United States No.1 team, which includes Michael Becker of Tenafly, New Jersey, trailed by 33 imps against the Netherlands with 16 deals remaining, and then closed the gap largely because a sound Dutch slam contract hit a 5-0 trump split. But the Dutch struck back, gaining heavily from an impertinent and successful psychic two-club opening by Berry Westra, and they won by 28 imps.

Brilliant play by Wubbo de Boer of the Netherlands helped his team build its lead against United States No.1. As South, he reached three no-trump after opening two no-trump and hearing a three-heart overcall on his left.

He won the opening heart lead, noting a spade discard on his right. He then crossed to the club king, returned to his hand with a diamond lead, and led his remaining club. If West had followed he would have finessed the jack, but a heart was thrown.

South now gave up on clubs. He took the ace and ran three more diamond winners, putting pressure on West. If that player had saved two spades he would have been thrown in with a heart lead. He bared his spade king, and South confidently played the ace and made an overtrick. If East had held the spade king, South would have scored his ninth trick in that suit.

Five clubs would have been a good alternative contract, but in the replay North-South attempted five diamonds and were defeated by one trick. The Netherlands gained 10 imps.

NORTH			
7			
982			
374			
AKJ654			
WEST			
98			
KQJ10854			
95			
10			
EAST			
108432			
10632			
Q987			
SOUTH (D)			
AQJ5			
A73			
AKQ8			
32			

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 2 N.T. 3♥ 3 N.T. Pass Pass West led the heart king.

BOOKS

OLD FRIENDS
By Tracy Kidder. 352 pages. \$22.95. Houghton Mifflin.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT was not the place itself but the visions of the life to come that got her down. Tracy Kidder writes about Ruth, a volunteer at the nursing home he describes so touchingly in his new book, "Old Friends."

He continues: "The visible decline of residents who came to her Literary Hour — that woman who seemed so sprightly last week on her cane, appearing this week in a wheelchair, bravely trying to smile — and glimpses Ruth had of the nearly comatose laid out in their bedrooms, and of the demented wandering the halls.

"Once when she was on her way out, a nice-looking resident approached her and asked if she wouldn't please give him a ride home. She left in tears that day, feeling sorry both for the man and for the fact that her own father now resided among people who seemed consigned to live no kind of life at all."

Feelings similar to Ruth's are what make it so often painful to read "Old Friends." Not only deterioration and death pervade its pages, but also the depressing revelation that there is really no rest in a rest home.

The struggle for attention continues. People living in too-close quarters find themselves squabbling, and yet, despite all the community, they are afflicted with an inescapable feeling of separateness. As the legend on one resident's baseball cap puts it, "We Are All in This Alone."

Still, if no one suffers these feelings more sharply than the residents of Linda Manor, near Northampton, Massachusetts, then no one fights against them more bravely. As Lou Freed, Ruth's father, remarks, "It's a great life, if you don't weaken."

Lou is 92, blind ("I could read if I could see"), a widower, suffering from occasional bouts of angina and assailed by old memories that he has to curb himself from rambling on about.

He likes the poems of Robert Service, and he can't think of anything in his life he feels guilty about. Even at 92 he remains endlessly curious ("If vultures ate tainted meat, why didn't they get sick?" "What kind of wood were George Washington's teeth made from?").

Lou is assigned to a room with Joe Torchio, 72, still married, a former probation officer from Pittsfield, victim of a stroke at 54 that led him eventually to give up heavy drinking.

Joe admires the bitterly ironic poetry of Stephen Crane, although, as Kidder writes, "ever since his stroke, he couldn't get through more than a sentence before the words seemed to scatter in front of him like pigeons in a park." Embittered by the loss of a son to leukemia and the birth of a retarded daughter, Joe has given up his Catholicism. He hopes there's an ice storm when he dies. "I want my ashes spread on the sidewalk. So nobody will slip."

Clearly Lou and Joe are opposites in most respects. But they have in common a deep generosity, a thoughtfulness toward others and a wacky sense of humor. "We're the best!" Joe exclaims. "God help the others if we're the best," Lou says.

They come to admire and even love each other. They make themselves counselors and elder statesmen at Linda Manor.

Their lives are touching, funny and inspiring in Kidder's graceful prose. So a reader keeps reading "Old Friends" despite dreading the inevitable deaths of Joe and Lou. Yet mercifully the author allows them to survive in these pages.

It is through another character's story that he poignantly dramatizes dying in a rest home, just as

through still other lives he depicts rebellion, submission, vacant withdrawal and successful accommodation, like allegorical figures in some medieval tapestry. Joe and Lou, meantime, go on and on.

This eventually becomes one of the problems with "Old Friends." Beyond a certain point, a static quality sets in. Part of the difficulty is that the author never reveals himself in the way some of the people express themselves.

Still, "Old Friends" leaves a powerful impression. Kidder writes gracefully, particularly in descriptive passages, as he has shown again and again in books like "House," "Among Schoolchildren" and "The Soul of a New Machine," which won the National Book Award and the Pulitzer Prize for nonfiction in 1982.

What Kidder captures most movingly is the candle dancing up before guttering.

Of Joe Torchio, he writes: "One might have thought such a fiery temperament would expend itself in fury at the irritations and confinements of this place. But when his powers to act had greatly diminished, Joe had taken control of his life. He'd done so by gaining a greater control of himself. . . . He had entered a little society founded merely on illness, and, accepting it for what it was, realizing it was all there was for him, he had joined it and improved it. He had made a lot of friends in here, and one friend for life."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

A HERITAGE of arrivals and departures.

Like the gates of the Ottoman built Dolmabahce Palace in Istanbul, Turkey itself has seen a great deal of arrivals and departures - even before the Hittites in 2,000 BC. Today Turkish Airlines carries on that tradition with a modern fleet of A340's coming from and going to more countries than ever before. And being at the gates of East and West historically means we know a thing or two about how to give travellers a warm welcome.

TURKISH AIRLINES
NEW HORIZONS IN COMFORT

طيرانة من الامم

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Jean-Pierre Coffe, the French gastronome, is reading Jean-Claude Carrière's novel "Simon Le Mage" about the life of the first-century sorcerer Simon Magus.

"It's the story of a competitor to Jesus Christ. It shows how there was nothing divine in the miracles. With 2,000 years separating us they use the same methods to recruit people, be it in religion or in politics." (Brad Spurgeon, IHT)

صكزا من الامل

CERRUTI 1881

POUR HOMME

J'ai voulu
la fraîcheur brute de l'eau
qui jaillit de la roche.

Gianni Versace



Business

vi. in Reversol
is to Magistra
ing Called First of Me
et Corruption Pro

510



Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Do Without Nuclear Tests

President François Mitterrand of France had the right response to China's reckless test of a nuclear warhead last week: he urged other nuclear-armed states to "keep their cool" and not follow suit.

Weapons labs also contend that warheads have to be tested to certify that warheads of slightly different manufacture will perform reliably without much variation in explosive force.

It's Up to South Africans

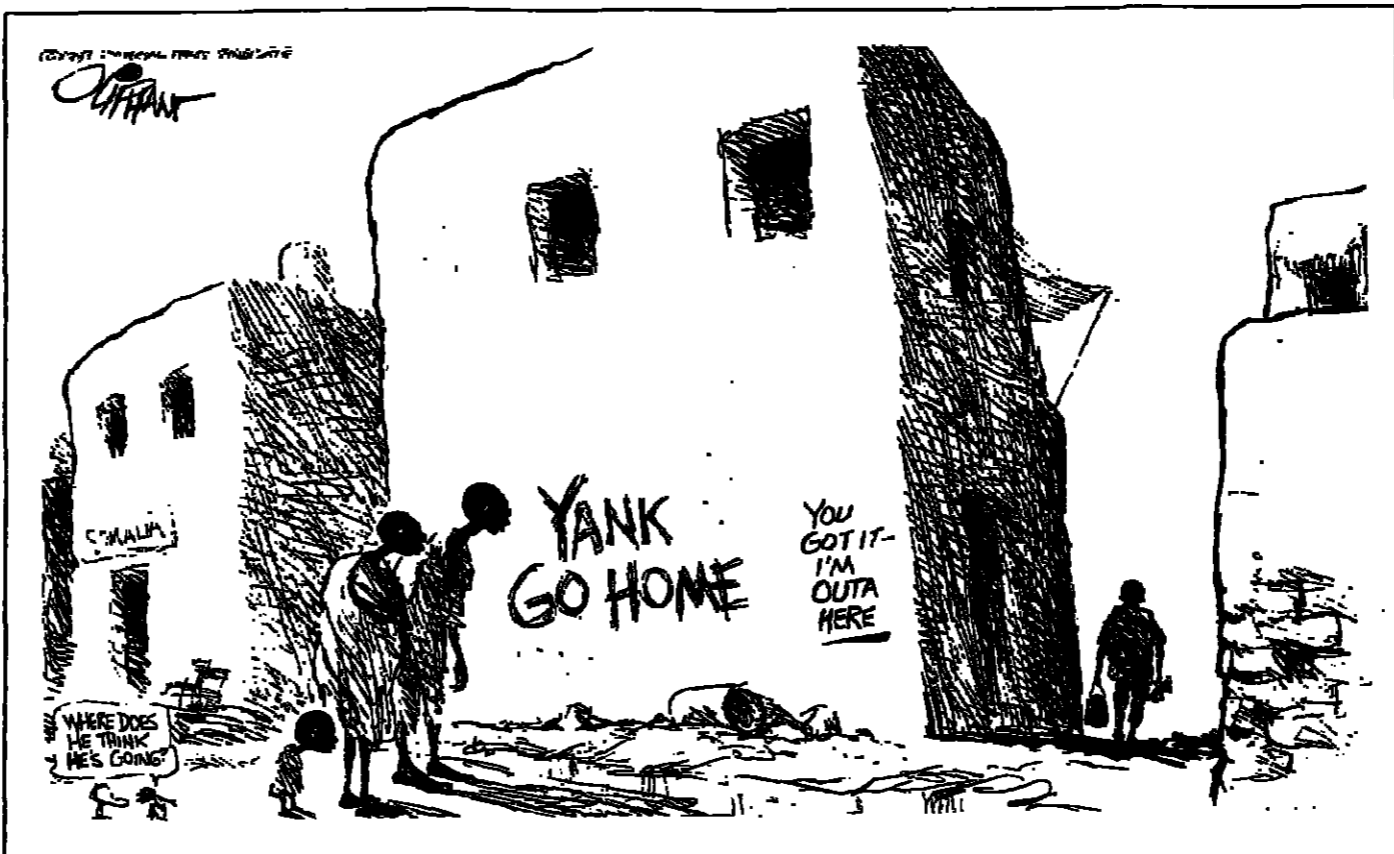
It was fitting that the United Nations General Assembly lifted economic sanctions against South Africa on Friday without long speeches or even a formal vote.

That makes it all the more important for the multiparty negotiators to draft a new constitution as well as to lay the groundwork for election results that are widely accepted.

Another Chance for Bhutto

In 1988, Benazir Bhutto became the first woman to lead a government in an Islamic country. But in nearly two years as Pakistan's prime minister she impressed neither friend nor foe.

was chosen by the military to lead a caretaker government. He imposed tough but sensible economic policies, exposed loans from state banks to political insiders, closed down unneeded embassies and abolished 15 ministries.



Somalia Stakes: Small for America, Big for Clinton

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton believes that America's global leadership must be rescued in the barren wastes of Somalia. He balances an elephant on a mouse.

ability to avenge American losses. Those are serious concerns. But they would not exist if American troops had never gone to Somalia and become engaged in a small war against a local foe.

innocent Somalis. Revenge, while a powerful human emotion, is not a sustainable national interest or the basis for a wise policy.

Cambodia: Score a Success for the United Nations

By William Shawcross

LONDON — Under a power-sharing agreement reached in September, Cambodia now has two prime ministers. Prince Norodom Ranariddh, of the royalist party FUNCINPEC, which won the parliamentary elections last May, and Hun Sen, whose Cambodian People's Party came in second.

generals in the press corps criticized the UN leadership in Cambodia for not attacking Khmer Rouge forces in June 1992, when they refused to disarm and demobilize.

not destroy the elections, and nearly 90 percent of the electorate voted. The Cambodians' enthusiasm and courage gave the lie to those who believe that some people are too ignorant to understand democracy.

Asia — and he should be held to that promise. So should the new, cumbersome two-headed government.

Russia: Much Like Weimar, but With a Fortunate Difference

By Gaddis Smith

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — In 1914, imperial Germany was the world's greatest military power. Four years later, Germany was defeated and humiliated. The Kaiser abdicated and fled to exile.

In Weimar, there is a political underclass with extreme ideologies, promoting a totalitarian spiritual and military rebirth — and eager to eradicate all liberal tendencies in government, the economy and culture.

Democratic Weimar Germany was treated as a second-class nation. All Germans felt the pain. Hitler offered a solution, terrifyingly effective in the short term, appalling in the long term.

President Boris Yeltsin has many immediate problems in bringing off credible parliamentary elections; campaigning fairly in the presidential election; dealing with potentially violent opponents without destroying all political freedom; freeing the economy from its shackles.

Other Comment

Passing the Blame in Britain

Are we wrong to think that the Conservatives have been in power for more than 14 years? Listening last week to speeches at the Tory party conference in Blackpool, and in particular to the prime minister's closing remarks, you might well think so.

tics that the "stab in the back" did in the German politics of the 1920s and 1930s. This creation of a series of bogymen and bogymen is a dangerous development in an increasingly desperate party.

In Haiti, a Test Nearer Home

Haiti's military thugs are not much different from the warlords in Somalia. They undoubtedly noted the recent events in Somalia and reckon that all it will take to weaken U.S. resolve are a few casualties or hostages.

International Herald Tribune advertisement listing staff members: KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCTHS SULZBERGER, JOHN VINOGRAD, Executive Editor & Vice President, and others.

Today there are parallels between post-Communist Russia and Weimar Germany. Russia, like Weimar, is heir to a defeated and humiliated military empire.

Only in one respect is Russia in a more advantageous position than Weimar — and therein lies one hope for a constructive, as opposed to a Hitlerian, outcome.

During World War I, President Wilson had called for a peace settlement based on healing and reconciliation within a democratic framework rather than a vengeful peace imposed on a defeated Germany.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: An Irrate Cabman

PARIS — Mme. Zola, wife of the eminent novelist, had a very disagreeable adventure. When she was leaving the house of her cotourner in the rue Louis-le-Grand, a cabman came up and demanded the price of one hour.

1918: Financial Crisis

BERNE — The German stock exchanges are in the throes of a very grave crisis. The "Münchner Post"

In Bosnia, Crimes by All Three

By Jeri Laber

NEW YORK — Each time the Bosnian government approaches and then retreats from signing a negotiated peace plan, it appears to learn from its Serbian antagonists.

UN personnel and the news media have reported mainly on Croatian abuses in central Bosnia. While sympathy for the Muslims may be a factor in their reporting, heavy fighting in the Muslim-held regions has made it difficult to investigate what is happening in other and prison camps.

Croatian authorities claim that they prevented relief supplies from reaching Mostar in retaliation for the Muslims' refusal to allow medical evacuations from Nova Bila.

Both sides have driven tens of thousands from their homes and held prisoners as hostages.

In Bosnia, the international community must shoulder blame for the escalating violence. If it had responded when Serbian forces attacked Bosnia 17 months ago, the present disaster might have been avoided.

The writer, executive director of Helsinki Watch, a division of Human Rights Watch, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

1943: Americans in Vila

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC — [From our New York edition:] American forces have occupied Vila, on Kolombangara Island, in the central Solomons. General Douglas MacArthur has announced in a communique that the first landings were made without opposition Oct. 6, and all Japanese positions on the strategic island were under American control by Oct. 9.

1918: Financial Crisis

BERNE — The German stock exchanges are in the throes of a very grave crisis. The "Münchner Post"

سكوان من الأصل

BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Monday, October 11, 1993

CAPITAL MARKETS

German Court Will Have Markets' Full Attention

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — The consensus is that it will produce a yawn, but analysts do not rule out the possibility of an eruption in financial markets Tuesday when the German constitutional court in Karlsruhe announces its ruling on the challenge to the Treaty on European Union.

The prevailing view is that there will be a "yes, but" decision that does not derail the government's ability to ratify the blueprint for monetary union in the European Community. With both houses of the German legislature having already endorsed the Maastricht treaty, only the court challenge stands in the way of formal approval. That merits a yawn because German ratification — although it would complete the required unanimous approval of the 12 EC states — in no way brightens the cloudy prospect that such a union can be created before the end of the decade.

By contrast, an outright or de facto rejection by the court would be a trigger for turmoil because it would scuttle the projected union.

A first reaction, observers said, would be a substantial strengthening of the Deutsche mark on the foreign exchange market and a weakening of bonds denominated in European Currency Units, the projected common currency.

The mark rose as much as 1.6 percent in Europe last week against the lira, and its strength was attributed to traders moving out of Continental currencies as a precaution ahead of the Karlsruhe ruling. The mark's move was considered a forerunner of what is to come if the court rules unfavorably for Maastricht.

The Ecu bond market also would suffer, but analysts believe the damage there would be less severe. The market took a big hit last year after Denmark's initial rejection of the treaty, and analysts said institutional holdings of Ecu paper have not been rebuilt, leaving the market less exposed to a big sell-off.

In addition, the current yield on Ecu paper is about 0.125 percentage point above the theoretical yield, meaning the price is relatively low already. During the Ecu bond market's heyday early last year, yields were substantially below what could be earned by purchasing bonds in the component currencies. That high-priced situation left the sector terribly exposed when the first signs emerged that the road to monetary union was uncertain.

Nevertheless, any market upset this week would probably complicate the issuance plans of the EC Commission. The EC executive will be tapping international capital markets to finance a promised loan to Italy. The plan is to issue 1 billion Ecus of seven-year bonds and 1.9 billion DM of paper whose maturity has not yet been fixed.

The timing of Hungary's maiden issue in French francs could also suffer. The central bank plans to raise 1 billion francs via an offering of five to seven years. The Hungarian offering, led by Crédit Lyonnais, is expected to be priced at 2.35 percentage points

See COURT, Page 11

EC Rebuff To Bonn On Steel

Eko Stahl Rescue 'Unacceptable'

Reuters

BONN — A German government plan to rescue Eko Stahl AG, the unprofitable East German steelmaker, is unacceptable, the EC Commission said on Sunday. "The Commission cannot accept the current plan to build new capacity with more than half the money coming from public finances," the Bonn mission of the European Community's executive said.

It added that the Community's industry commissioner, Martin Bangemann, thought the bid for Eko Stahl would jeopardize EC steel policy if it were approved by a meeting of industry and economics ministers on Nov. 18.

The Commission wants to broker a deal among EC steelmakers that would encourage them to slash their combined annual capacity by 30 million metric tons. The sector is dogged by slumping demand and cheap East European products.

The Commission will allow government restructuring aid to steelmakers only if the help is tied to plant closures or other capacity cuts.

The Eko Stahl plant would involve 1 billion Deutsche marks (\$617 million) of aid to modernize cold-rolling facilities at the Eisenhüttenstadt plant and build a relatively small mill with annual capacity of 900,000 tons.

The Treuhänder privatization agency, Eko Stahl's owner, would have to raise a further 600 million DM to cover existing losses.

"This aid is not allowed under the EC's rules," the Commission said Sunday.

The Commission has rejected the aid once because of the capacity addition it would involve. But Germany's economics minister, Günter Rexrodt, has argued that it provides the only way to ensure the survival of Eko Stahl.

Mr. Rexrodt said that Germany, by agreeing this year to cut an annual five million tons from its raw steel capacity and three million tons from rolled steel capacity, has done more than any other EC member to reduce overcapacity.

He also says that after the Eko restructuring, the company will employ only 2,500 of an original 11,000 workers and will have drastically cut its total production.

Bonn contends that the aid to Eko Stahl is not a subsidy but a preparation for privatization.

U.S. Holds Fast on GATT Kantor Unimpressed by French Overture

Agence France-Press

WASHINGTON — The United States bluntly responded to a softened French position on stalled trade talks over the weekend, refusing to renegotiate an accord signed with the EC but opposed by Paris that would limit farm subsidies.

"Our position remains absolutely unchanged," a spokeswoman for U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said Saturday, referring to the so-called Blair House accord on cutting agricultural subsidies.

The U.S.-EC agreement is considered key to a broader agreement to liberalize world commerce under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The spokeswoman was responding to comments by Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France, who signaled a softening of his country's all-or-nothing stance on a GATT deal. Mr. Juppé suggested reaching a partial accord before the existing Dec. 15 deadline and leaving the toughest issues, such as agriculture, for later.

Breaking with France's traditional line that nothing could be agreed until everything was agreed, Mr. Juppé suggested the thorniest issues need not delay agreement on the rest of a GATT package.

"Let's think about what could be settled on Dec. 15 and what could be deferred to a second round of

negotiations," he told reporters at a meeting of the Council of Europe in Vienna.

But the U.S. spokeswoman said the American position would not change, with Washington still seeking to conclude the Uruguay Round of GATT talks on schedule and refusing to renegotiate the Blair House agreement, named for the Washington guest residence where it was signed last November.

Mr. Juppé continued to insist the Blair House accord still had to be "substantially modified."

The U.S. spokeswoman, asked specifically if the United States might accept a partial agreement if talks hit a wall, refused to comment until the accord is reached with Mr. Kantor. But another source close to the U.S. administration said it was unlikely Washington would accept the French proposal. "I have a strong sense that Kantor would not entertain such a proposal," said the source.

Separately, Japan offered to remove tariff barriers on up to 90 products exported by ASEAN countries as part of its concessions under the Uruguay Round, ASEAN officials said.

Japan's minister of international trade and industry, Hiroshi Kamegaki, made the offer during talks with the economic ministers of the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations, they said.

Italian Minister Quits in Dispute On Privatization

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — The Italian government, struggling to pilot the country toward electoral and fiscal reform, was rocked Sunday by the surprise resignation of Industry Minister Paolo Savona in a dispute over privatization policy.

Mr. Savona, 57, a professor of economics and former Bank of Italy official, stepped down after a disagreement with Romano Prodi, head of the state industrial holding company Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, over the sale of government assets.

Mr. Savona reportedly favored creation of a hard core of major shareholders to control key privatized industries; Mr. Prodi wants to encourage widespread public ownership and to prevent state businesses from passing into the hands of Italy's entrepreneurial elite.

The dispute erupted Saturday when Mr. Savona accused Mr. Prodi of usurping powers that rightly belonged to the government. He announced his resignation Sunday after Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, a former governor of the Bank of Italy, expressed full support for Mr. Prodi.

An Industry Ministry statement announcing the resignation recalled Mr. Ciampi's backing for Mr. Prodi in the privatization controversy. It said Mr. Savona was leaving in order to guarantee "certainty and transparency" to the government's action.

At the heart of the dispute is the forthcoming sale of the profitable Banca Commerciale Italiana.

which the powerful Milan-based merchant bank Mediobanca was hoping to acquire with a consortium of Italy's top industrialists.

Mr. Prodi's opponents have accused him of opposing Mediobanca's plan in order to retain political control over privatized state assets.

The resignation comes at a time when the government is grappling with reform of the proportional electoral system, blamed for creating political instability and breeding corruption. (UPI, Reuters)

Banks Get Bill From Ferruzzi

Reuters

MILAN — Italy's Ferruzzi empire appears to have won the tentative backing of major Italian banks in its battle to stave off bankruptcy.

But in a series of meetings over the next few days, Italy's second-largest nonstate-owned concern must persuade foreign creditors to support the complex rescue plan, one of the largest financial operations ever in Italy.

Ferruzzi's creditor-appointed management, struggling with 26 trillion lire (\$17.5 billion) in debt, put its proposals to a group of 21 Italian banks in Rome on Saturday.

Although the Italian creditors, representing 75 percent of total bank exposure to Ferruzzi, did not issue a statement after the meeting, Italian newspapers reported the plan had won cautious approval.

The plan, which has taken more than three months to draw up, asks banks to write off interest payments worth 1.8 trillion lire for 1993, according to partial details released by Ferruzzi late on Saturday.

Creditors will also be asked to bankroll a big chunk of the 7.3 trillion lire of new capital the group will need to raise in coming months. In addition, 8.9 trillion lire of short-term credits would be turned into 10- and 12-year loans.

Representatives of foreign banks, some of which are known to be irritated at being kept in the dark for so long, will get their first official glimpse of the plan at meetings starting in Milan on Monday.

Newspapers have reported the 100 or so foreign creditors, which are owed 6.4 trillion lire, will be offered two major concessions.

Interest will continue to be paid in 1993 by profitable parts of the Ferruzzi empire, notably its energy company Edison SpA and France-based Eridania-Beghin Say SA, which is where much of the foreign bank debt is held. Further, a 800 billion lire fund will be set up to finance debt repayment to banks with small exposures.

The 25 trillion lire operation also includes selling off noncore businesses such as the group's media interests and a cement company.

Sutherland Says Deadline for Pact Is Real

There are barely two months left to wrap up the stalled Uruguay Round negotiations that are intended to curb protectionism and expand world trade.

After weekend talks with Southeast Asian ministers in Singapore, Peter Sutherland, director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the body overseeing the global negotiations, discussed the outlook with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Can the contentious issue of agriculture be set aside, as France has suggested, so that a partial accord can be reached this year?

A. No. There are so many parties that would walk out of the agreement that it's not possible. As some would see it, a partial agreement of that kind would give a free ride to the developed world in areas of interest to them but fail to demand some reciprocal movement in areas of importance to developing countries, such as agriculture and textiles.

Q. France has put pressure on the European Community to renegotiate the Blair House accord on agricultural subsidies. Should it be renegotiated?

A. In my opinion, it cannot be renegotiated. Whether some other means can be found of overcoming the French objections is for the EC to sort out.

But it is rather regrettable that here we are in very difficult negotiations on the Uruguay Round and we have something hanging over them like a cloud which most people thought had been resolved in November after years of debate between the EC and the U.S. It is lamentable that we are in this situation.

Q. How much longer have the U.S. and the EC got to reach a deal on agricultural subsidies if the Dec. 15 deadline for wrapping up the Uruguay Round is to be met?

A. I would say that the deadline for wrapping up the Uruguay Round is to be met.

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Widely Anticipated Dollar Rally Eludes Investors

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — The rally in the dollar that so many analysts believe is just waiting to happen remains as elusive as ever. After fighting in the streets of Moscow could not ignite a sustained recovery, even dollar optimists are beginning to push back the timing of the expected recovery.

With the dollar ending last week at 1.6038 Deutsche marks, Paul Chertkov, London-based analyst for Union Bank of Switzerland, said "the technical outlook for the dollar has once again turned bearish."

While he holds to his medium-term view that the dollar is headed up — 1.66 DM a month from now

and 1.74 DM by year-end — Mr. Chertkov said the dollar could slip to 1.5650 DM before recovering.

The change in mood was set by last week's jobs data for September. John Lipsky, head economist at Salomon Brothers Inc. in New York said: "The report of sluggishness evident in the figures, contrasted with an expected delay in Bundesbank easing, likely will postpone the prospective strengthening of the dollar versus the European currencies."

Analysts at J.P. Morgan & Co., the most bullish on the U.S. outlook, said "the expansion appears to be well entrenched" and they saw "increased chances that the next move in interest rates will be up."

But Philip Braverman, New York analyst for DKB Securities, who was among the first to see the onset of the recession and who has been the most bearish about prospects for recovery, said the economy "is in a deflationary spiral."

This week, Washington is to report last month's industrial output along with a raft of other data — retail sales, wholesale and retail prices — that will give clues on how the economy is faring. The big number will come on Oct. 28, when the government is scheduled to give its first estimate of third-quarter growth.

The growth rate is the driving element because it hangs expectations of whether and how much the Federal Reserve Board can be expected to change short-term interest rates. If growth stays disappointing — eliminating hopes of a near-term rate increase — the dollar can be expected to take a hit.

The dollar traded in a tight range against the yen thanks to lavish intervention by the Bank of Japan. Traders said it was desperately trying to avoid strengthening of the yen, which, by pushing up export prices, would complicate government efforts to stimulate growth.

In late trading Friday the dollar got a boost, closing at 106.05 yen,

When gold must do more than glitter

Omega Speedmaster Automatic Chronograph with date, in 18 k gold.

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THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Week ending October 6, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.

World Index	Asia/Pacific
111	127
110	126
109	125
108	124
107	123
106	122
F M T W T F	F M T W T F
Europe	North America
111	97
110	96
109	95
108	94
107	93
106	92
F M T W T F	F M T W T F

Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

10/6	10/5	% change	10/6	10/5	% change		
Energy	109.87	109.54	+0.30	Capital Goods	105.07	102.28	+2.73
Utilities	117.86	111.87	+5.36	Raw Materials	105.38	102.07	+3.81
Finance	118.01	116.03	+2.57	Consumer Goods	90.64	88.86	+2.00
Services	119.25	116.39	+2.48	Miscellaneous	115.34	109.91	+4.94

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

The case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

© International Herald Tribune

Stockholm Notebook

If Only They'd Stayed Home

Analysts looking for an explanation for Sweden's unprecedentedly high unemployment figures have lately hit upon some novel causes.

"One of the major reasons for unemployment is that suddenly in the recession people got healthy and started showing up for work," explained Bo Selling, manager at James Capel & Co.'s office in Stockholm.

The apparent improvement in people's health is explained largely by the fact that the government cut back support payments for illness.

In a country where worker rolls for decades were fattened by the need to compensate for chronic absenteeism, the rediscovery of the work ethic has proven disastrous. Faced with a sudden surfeit of staff, in many cases more than there was even room to accommodate, employers had little choice but to dismiss many workers.

Officials blame one out of every four job losses — and some economists believe unemployment will hit 15 percent next year — simply on Sweden's sudden eagerness to turn up for work every day.

Another lurch in a seemingly virtuous direction has produced similarly dire results. "Swedes have made themselves unemployed by getting," said Nils Lundgren, chief economist at Nordbanken.

Comforted by cradle-to-grave services from a nurturing state, Swedes had long spent their wages with abandon. With the government now struggling to scale back its costly array of services, and with the national pension plan in trouble, Swedish workers have started saving with a vengeance. In the process, one-fifth of the demand for goods and services has been swept away and employers have responded with yet more waves of job cuts.

In Sweden as elsewhere, once employers take out their knives it is hard to stop them from slashing indefinitely. "Measures that are difficult to take when things are going well find much greater acceptance in the midst of a crisis," noted Curt Olsson, chairman of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, or SE Banken, Sweden's largest commercial bank.

Bless That Devaluation

Mention polls showing that only 37 percent of voters think things are getting better, and politicians in most countries will wince and change the subject. Perhaps it can be laid to Sweden's reputation as something other than wide-eyed optimists, but Swedish officials last week seized on such a poll, calling the figures encouraging indeed.

"We felt a big change in attitude in the summer," said Bo Lundgren, Sweden's minister for fiscal and financial affairs. He noted that in polls late last year, only 12 percent of Swedes harbored hopes of a brighter economic future.

In the midst of the deepest economic crisis to hit Sweden since the Depression, with the Swedish economy 10 percent smaller than it was three years ago and shrinking, confidence is soaring, oddly.

Encouraged by steep falls in interest rates and a 20 percent devaluation in the krona, Swedish investors have pushed share prices up by an average

of 40 percent this year. Officials in the two-year-old center-right government claim much of the credit, citing their zealous efforts to end decades of free spending. Be that as it may, others hasten to point out that with a government spending deficit equal to 12 percent of gross domestic product, that zeal has far yet to go.

Jacob Palmstierna, chairman of Nordbanken, pins much of the credit on to a fortuitous failure. "The government tried to defend the krona and thank God they failed," he insists.

That defensive effort had pushed short-term interest rates as high as 500 percent before Sweden abandoned the effort and floated its currency last November. Now with the cost of cash steeply down and the competitiveness of Swedish industry boosted by the ensuing devaluation, prospects have brightened considerably. Private economists go so far as to forecast that Sweden will post a 90 billion kronor (\$11.15 billion) trade surplus next year, higher per capita than even that of Japan.

Banks Begin to Lose Less

Stefan Ingves runs a strange business. "We don't want customers," admits Mr. Ingves, the head of Sweden's Bank Support Authority.

Created to bail out Sweden's troubled banks, the authority has had all too many customers at its cramped offices overlooking one of Stockholm's busiest shopping streets since its official opening in May. In fact, only two Swedish banks can claim that they have not gotten or will not soon get state funds.

Together, the nation's banks have lost 162 billion kronor in an avalanche of bad debts that began in 1989. The government's tab for the cleanup has run to 72 billion kronor and the meter is still running.

Arne Martensson, chief executive at Svenska Handelsbanken and head of the Swedish Bankers Association, points out that in 1992 the sector posted an average return on equity of minus 60 percent. "That means that over one half the equity that the banks had built up over the course of the last century was destroyed last year," he noted.

The price of real estate — loans on which have accounted for roughly two-thirds of the bank's losses — shows no signs of rising. Bankers, though, have been heartened by the fall in interest rates, which has greatly lowered the cost of carrying their portfolios of nonperforming loans.

No bank better illustrates the power of that phenomenon than SE Banken. "The market value of SE Banken went from 2 billion kronor in February to almost 20 billion," said the Finance Ministry's Mr. Lundgren. "It is a

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 022 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Oct. 8

Dollar Straghts

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, Yield, Bid, Ask

Governments/Supranationals

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, Yield, Bid, Ask

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, Yield, Bid, Ask

Banks & Finance

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, Yield, Bid, Ask

Global Corporates

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, Yield, Bid, Ask

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, Yield, Bid, Ask

Banking

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, Yield, Bid, Ask

Global Corporates

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, Yield, Bid, Ask

Table with columns: Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, Yield, Bid, Ask

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To our readers in Berlin You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office every morning on the day of publication. Just call us toll free at 0130 84 85 85

NEW YORK (AP)

The following securities were listed on the New York Stock Exchange...

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table with columns: Fund Name, Bid, Ask, Change

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Table with columns: Fund Name, Bid, Ask, Change

Table with columns: Fund Name, Bid, Ask, Change

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, including 'New International' and 'SEC OD'.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom center: 'مكتبة الامم'

Handwritten number '010' at the bottom right.

New International Bond Issues

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price and week, Terms. Includes Floating Rate Notes and Fixed-Coupons sections.

The Rally in Bonds Goes On and On

By Louis Uchitelle
NEW YORK — Barring any unpleasant inflationary surprise this week, analysts and economists say, U.S. Treasury bonds are likely to burst ahead in another episode of a seemingly never-ending rally.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS
decide whether the economy, and with it the inflation rate, might be strengthening or weakening.

For the third quarter, the nation averaged 90,000 new jobs a month in the private sector compared with 165,000 a month in the second quarter.

Hoechst Unit Buying Into U.S. Maker of Generic Drugs

SOMERVILLE, New Jersey — Hoechst Celanese Corp., a unit of Germany's Hoechst AG, has agreed to buy 51 percent of Copley Pharmaceutical Inc. for \$346 million in a bid to enter the growing generic drug business.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Oct. 11-15

Table listing economic events for various countries from Oct 11 to Oct 15, including interest rate changes, inflation reports, and government announcements.

Washington Initial Weakly

WASHINGTON — Initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims. A rise of 4,000 claims to 524,000.

GATT: Sutherland Says Dec. 15 Deadline for Reaching Uruguay Round

Continued from Page 9
It is a real deadline. I am puzzled by suggestions that the round should not end on December 15. All of the parties, including the EC, which speaks on behalf of all of its members, have committed themselves, and continue to commit themselves, to that date.

There has been a tendency everywhere to hold back and see what others will offer. In these negotiations, as nothing is agreed until everything is agreed, clearly the correct approach to take now is to put one's best foot forward.

That if you lower a tariff to, say, 10 percent, you can never raise it again. So one of the things I have been asking for is a greater binding.

COURT: Financial Markets Await the German Ruling on Maastricht

Continued from Page 9
— 235 basis points — above the yield on French government paper. Although Hungary and the Czech Republic are the only former East Bloc countries not to have rerevaluated their international debts, Hungarian debt is rated below investment grade.

totals \$15 billion and annual debt service amounts to about \$3.5 billion; that is more than covered by the country's annual hard currency earnings, which are running at about \$13 billion.

China Inches Toward a Single Currency Rate

BEIJING — China will standardize rates at its foreign exchange year ending party in a first step toward unifying the official and market rates for the yuan, an official was quoted as saying on Sunday.

There has been a tendency everywhere to hold back and see what others will offer. In these negotiations, as nothing is agreed until everything is agreed, clearly the correct approach to take now is to put one's best foot forward.

has punished three enterprises for exporting Chinese-made textiles to the United States using false "Made in Taiwan" labels, Bloomberg reported from Beijing.

Large advertisement for Sprint international calling services. Features 'SECRET CODES' and a list of countries with their respective access codes and phone numbers.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Oct. 8.

Table with columns: Symbol, 100s, High, Low, Close, Net Chg. Lists various OTC symbols and their trading data.

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Advertisement for Focus magazine featuring the headline 'It's not so lonely at the top.' and an image of a Focus magazine cover.

Advertisement for the International Herald Tribune featuring the headline 'Escalation in Somalia' and a subscription offer of 44% off the cover price.

Advertisement for Kings magazine featuring the headline 'KINGS' and an image of a Kings magazine cover.

السنة من الاموال

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Oct. 8. (Continued)

Table with columns: Symbol, Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various OTC stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: Symbol, Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Continuation of OTC stock listings.

Table with columns: Symbol, Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Continuation of OTC stock listings.

Table with columns: Symbol, Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Continuation of OTC stock listings.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table with columns: Fund Name, Bid, Ask. Lists various mutual funds and their current prices.

Table with columns: Fund Name, Bid, Ask. Continuation of mutual fund listings.

Table with columns: Fund Name, Bid, Ask. Continuation of mutual fund listings.

Table with columns: Fund Name, Bid, Ask. Continuation of mutual fund listings.

ORTS & GUIDES section listing travel agencies like ELGRAVIA, ORCHIDS, LE EPOCH, etc.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED section with sub-sections for KINGS, LONDON BRAZILIAN, ROTTERDAM WHITES, GENEVA PARIS, etc.

Mercedes Drive advertisement featuring a car image and text: 'At last, a star within reach. FROM £93 PER DAY'. Includes contact information for Europcar.

Singapore Telecom Prices Flotation

SINGAPORE—Singapore Telecommunications Ltd., releasing long-awaited details over the weekend of its initial public offering, said the 550 million shares available to foreigners would be sold at or above 2 Singapore dollars (\$1.27) a share.

The huge public offering, the largest in Singapore's history, will increase the capitalization of the Singapore stock market by about 20 percent. The company already represents almost 25 percent of the local exchange's current capitalization of 134 billion Singapore dollars (\$83.3 billion).

The flotation will initially offer a total of 1.1 billion shares, or a 7.3 percent stake in the company, but management said it may offer up to

100 million more shares in order to satisfy demand for the offering.

At the announced pricing level, the category of shares available to foreigners is valued at 30.3 times the company's 1993 earnings and 27 times projected earnings for the year ending March 31, 1994, the company said. The shares will be sold at an auction open to all investors.

The base price for the shares made available to foreigners was on the high end of most analysts' estimates. Yamaichi Securities said this week that it was expecting a price/earnings ratio of 24 to 25, while a Lum Chang Securities report last week predicted a ratio above 28.

Applications for the shares will close at noon on Oct. 28, and trading will begin on Nov. 1.

Two other categories of shares will be made available only to Singaporeans. The first will be priced at 1.90 Singapore dollars, and the second will cost 2 dollars.

As part of a massive government campaign to encourage Singapore citizens to invest in stocks, buyers of the shares will get a 45 percent discount in the form of bonus shares, given in installments over a six-year period. They must hold the shares for six years to get the full discount.

Analysts said the flotation should stimulate financial activity and enhance the market's appeal.

"Currently, a few sectors like banks and ship repair dominate the bourse," an analyst from a British securities house said. "ST will be a good proxy for the economy. It has a huge market capitalization against other local blue chips."

"The huge cash call is expected to lead to some churning and bring in new interest to the market," said Sunil Gupta, an analyst at Crosby Securities Research Director.

Foreign fund managers complain that the absence of a sufficient number of large listed companies and a relatively thin market capitalization traditionally lowered the incentive to invest in Singapore.

Singapore Telecom has a monopoly, with some exceptions, on national and international telecommunications services through 2007 and on mobile services through 1997. The company is also expected to take advantage of the strong demand for telecommunications systems in less-developed Asian countries such as China and Indonesia. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

H.K. Considers Extended Stock Trading Hours

HONG KONG—The Hong Kong stock exchange, now open 3.5 hours a day, is considering longer hours to draw more business from Europe, its chief executive was quoted Sunday as saying.

Paul Chow said the market, where the blue-chip Hang Seng Index punched through the 8,000 barrier last week, could be open at least five hours a day beginning in April, the Sunday Morning Post reported.

The exchange is currently open from 10:00 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. and again from 2:30 P.M. to 3:30 P.M.

By staying open as late as 5:00 P.M. 9:00 A.M. London time, the exchange could compete with its main rival, the London stock exchange, which now accounts for 17 percent of the trading in Hong Kong companies that are listed there.

Stocks currently listed in both Hong Kong and London include HSBC Holdings PLC and Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd.

Mr. Chow said the longer hours would follow introduction of an automated trading system on Nov. 1.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

By Agence France-Press

Amsterdam

In line with most European stock markets, shares in Amsterdam advanced last week as the situation in Russia stabilized.

Supported by gains in the financial sector and publishing and by Royal Dutch/Shell, the CBS all-share index gained 1.5 percent, to close at 250.9 points.

ING shares gained almost 5 percent to 77.90 guilders after the Dutch state sold its stake to a pension fund.

Equity volume jumped to 6 billion guilders, up from 3.56 billion traded a week earlier.

Frankfurt

The DAX index ended last week at a record 2,005.01 points, up a hefty 4.86 percent from the previous Friday's close.

Analysts said the market had suffered less than usual from the recent Russian upheaval, yet the end of the crisis triggered a strong uptrend. The stock market was also boosted by euphoria among bond investors, they added.

Even though the Bundesbank did not lower interest rates at its latest meeting, the investors are said to expect the central bank to make a gesture in the near future. Hans Tietmeyer, the new central-bank president, has said he would continue his predecessor's policy of "cautious rate reductions."

Siemens ended the week at 703.80 marks, up 39.80 from the previous Friday. Deutsche Bank at 801.90, up 27.40, and Schering at 1,058, up 75.

Investors also boosted RWE by 34.50 on the week to 473, and VEBA 26.70 to 459.30.

Among financials, Commerzbank was up 9.50 on the week to 321.50, Dresdner Bank 18.30 to 430, and Bayerische Vereinsbank 14 to 517. Mercedes rose 7 to 745, VW gained 7 to 375, and BMW 34 marks to 597.50. Brokers said investors were shifting from Daimler to BMW, as Daimler surged last week ahead of its listing on Wall Street.

The week's share volume hit 40.39 billion marks, up from 28.58 billion the previous week.

Milan

Italian shares stagnated on an overriding tone of caution last week. The Mibtel index closed down 0.02 percent, at 10,425.

Average trading volume fell to an average of 300 billion lire per day, less than half the amount traded on active days.

Paris

The Bourse was unmoved by events in Russia and gained 1.9 percent in line with the positive trend elsewhere.

als despite political concerns linked to the British colony's 1997 return to Beijing sovereignty.

The key Hang Seng Index gained 329.34 points, to close the week's trading at 8,005.56. It edged down from a record 8,066.79 on Thursday.

Average daily turnover expanded to 4.938 billion Hong Kong dollars from 2.98 billion Hong Kong dollars in the previous week, which had only four trading days.

The surge last week was sparked mainly by a Morgan Stanley's upward re-rating of the credit risk for Hong Kong and China. Analysts said the steep gains were held back slightly by concerns over Hong Kong's political future.

London

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index rose to a record high last week, boosted by strength on Wall Street, signs of growing recovery at home and the easing of political tensions in Russia.

The FT-SE 100 index gained 69.3 points, to 3,108.6 points.

Hopes of a cut in British interest rates, higher-than-expected growth in the M-0 money supply (which rose 0.4 percent in September from August) and the strength of the futures market all helped the trend.

Banks were encouraged by news of a 58.4 percent increase in half-year results at Bank of Scotland, which gained 13 pence to 190. Barclays Bank rose by 24 pence to 558 and Standard Chartered 31 pence to 999, also supported by the rise of the Hong Kong market.

Tokyo

Prices edged higher after index-linked trading dominated the market. The Nikkei Average of 225 leading issues finished at 20,378.64 points, up 0.5 percent. The Tokyo Stock Price Index of all first-section issues firmed to 1,656.40 points from 1,634.09 the week before.

Daily volume remained slim and averaged 271.8 million shares, little changed from the previous week's 272.9 million. Turnover also leveled off to a daily average of 300.6 billion yen from 292.6 billion the previous week.

Prices were locked in a tight range amid uncertain prospects for recovery in corporate earnings while funds continued flowing into stocks because of interest rates, brokers said.

Zurich

Hopes for a reduction in interest rates supported prices on the Zurich bourse last week. The Swiss Performance Index gained 2.2 percent, to 1,598.91 points.

Brokers reported heavy foreign buying, with pharmaceutical stocks in demand. They said the upward trend was helped by Frankfurt's gains and the restoration of relative calm in Russia.

The surge in Frankfurt was taken as an indication that German interest rates were likely to fall soon, boosting hopes of a relaxation of French monetary policy.

The CAC-40 index finished at 2,156.38, up 1.9 percent from the previous Friday.

Singapore

The blue-chip Straits Times Industrials index gained 13.35 points for the week to end at 3,031.45, in hectic sessions that saw new records for volume and value.

The broader-based Stock Exchange of Singapore's all-Singapore index was up 5.77 points, to 532.12. Volume for the week amounted to 2.67 billion shares, valued at 4.58 billion dollars.

Trading was interrupted for about 15 minutes on three days due to computer problems caused by a flood of orders. The market was rife with rumors of fake-over bids, and companies securing new deals.

Malaysia Picks Owners of New Airline

KUALA LUMPUR (AFP)—Malaysia's state-owned heavy industries group, Hicom Bhd., has been granted its wish to head the country's proposed second airline, but with a smaller stake than hoped for, aviation officials said Sunday.

Hicom will hold 40 percent equity in a five-partner consortium to run the new international carrier, instead of the 51 percent share Hicom had hoped for, the officials said.

Pelangi Air, a small outfit that runs domestic flights and a few foreign routes, will get a 30 percent stake to become the consortium's second biggest partner and form the core of its services.

The remaining partners in the carrier—the national carrier Malaysia Airlines, Pelangi's parent company MHS and Mofaz Air, another small aviation company—are each to get a 10 percent stake, the officials said.

Murdoch's STAR-TV to Lay Off Staff

HONG KONG (Reuters)—Rupert Murdoch's STAR-TV satellite network said Saturday that it would cut staff, but a spokesman denied press reports that it was dismissing as many as 130 employees.

News Corp., controlled by Mr. Murdoch, bought 63.6 percent of HutchVision Ltd. in July from Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. and its chairman, Li Ka-shing, for \$325 million. HutchVision is the parent of STAR-TV, which claims 45 million viewers in Asia's mushrooming satellite television market.

BCCI Executives Plead Not Guilty

ABU DHABI (AP)—Top executives of the collapsed Bank of Credit & Commerce International on Saturday pleaded not guilty to charges of forgery, breach of trust and wasting depositors' and shareholders' funds.

Eleven defendants indicted in one of the world's most serious banking scandals appeared before a single judge for the preliminary hearing. Two other defendants were formally charged in absentia.

The nonjury trial is being held in Abu Dhabi because that is where the bank's home office is located. The case opened after a two-year investigation by the government. Judge Shihab Abdul-Rahman scheduled the next hearing for Nov. 13.

Those who did not attend Saturday's session were Agha Hassan Abedi, the founder of the banking empire, who is living in his native Pakistan, and the bank's former treasurer, Ziauddin Ali Akbar.

18% Growth for Cellular in U.S.

NEW YORK (Reuters)—The U.S. cellular phone industry witnessed 18.4 percent growth in subscribers during the first half of this year and 47 percent growth in the past year, the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association said.

The trade group said about two million more people signed up for cellular service in those six months. Thomas Wheeler, president of the association, said that amounts to 11,000 people daily signing up.

Revenues for the industry grew 13 percent in the six months and 34.7 percent for the year ended June to \$9 billion.

There has been a change in the type of phones bought, with car phones a diminishing percentage. Portable phones accounted for 31 percent sold while car phones dropped to 30 percent from 39 percent.

Moldova Privatization Nets \$99,000

KISHINYOV, Moldova (Reuters)—Post-Soviet Moldova launched a sell-off of state property on Saturday with an auction of seven food shops and two cafes to citizens holding privatization vouchers.

Vouchers, for variable amounts, have been issued to 3.5 million Moldovans and can be used to buy a stake in any of the 1,595 state-run enterprises the former Soviet republic aims to sell by the end of 1994.

Saturday's sale netted 215 million Moldovan coupons (\$99,000). It was attended by World Bank officials who had reported earlier that the success of the auction would determine the granting to Moldova of a restructuring loan worth \$60 million.

Vouchers were allotted to citizens under a system adding together the number of years worked in Moldova and a five-year bonus. A Moldovan who had worked for 10 years would have a 15-year voucher. The government's privatization department has said the value of each year-unit counted in the vouchers was 16,000 coupons, or 2,170 to the dollar.

For the Record

Dentsu Inc. and Hakuhodo Inc., rival Japanese advertising agencies, are to separately develop computer game software with Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported. (AFP)

Devonport naval dockyard, in Plymouth, England, has said it plans to eliminate 500 jobs, more than a tenth of its work force, a newspaper report said. (Bloomberg)

Kuwait's best-known economist, Jassim al-Saadoun, warned Saturday that the country must restrain spending and carry out large-scale reforms or face unemployment and other economic problems. (AFP)

ERM: No Return to Narrow Bands Any Time Soon, EC Ministers Decide

Continued from Page 1

continue to be dictated largely by the financial markets.

Gert Halter, Germany's state secretary for finance, said any attempt to bring back narrow trading margins in the exchange-rate mechanism would risk new turmoil in the market. The main message of the weekend meeting, he said, "is convergence and not a corset of 2.25 percent," the old currency trading margin.

Ministers also rejected aggressive cuts in official short-term interest rates for fear that such a move would panic investors in the

bond markets and trigger a spike in long-term rates, which are more important for growth.

Hans Tietmeyer, the new president of the Bundesbank, said credibility in the financial markets is the main asset of EC countries that have stuck to anti-inflation policies and tried to keep their currencies as stable as possible. He said it was appropriate that those countries stick to "prudent" interest-rate policies rather than putting their credibility at risk with more aggressive rate cuts.

Noting the decline in bond yields in many countries recently, he said,

"The long-term rates are reflecting and showing the prudence."

Although the officials did not try to revive the exchange-rate mechanism, they did take steps to keep alive their goal of reaching a single EC currency by the end of the decade.

They endorsed secondary legislation aimed at reinforcing the pressure to reduce government deficits and agreed on how to split the cost of financing the European Monetary Institute, the forerunner EC central bank that is due to open in January. The site for the institute

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes			Money Rates			
United States	Oct. 8	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 1	Oct. 14	
DJ Indus.	3,584.74	3,581.11	+0.10%	Discount rate	3.00	3.00
DJ Ind.	343.00	349.47	-2.25%	Prime rate	5.00	4.00
DJ Trans.	1,628.25	1,628.82	-0.16%	Federal funds rate	2 1/8	3 3/8
S & P 100	422.45	423.86	-0.39%	Japan:		
S & P 500	466.31	461.28	-1.07%	Discount	1 1/4	1 1/4
S & P Ind.	518.78	519.94	-0.22%	Call money	2 1/8	2 1/8
NYSE Comp.	255.81	256.29	-0.19%	3-month interbank	2 1/8	2 1/8
Britain:				6-month	7 1/4	7 1/4
FTSE 100	3,108.60	3,039.30	+2.28%	Lombard	4.75	7.00
FT 30	2,259.10	2,212.49	+2.01%	Call money	4.85	7.00
Japan:				3-month interbank	6.00	6.65
Nikkei 225	20,378.64	20,263.1	+0.67%	Bank base rate	6.00	6.00
Germany:				Call money	4 1/4	4 1/4
DAX	2,005.01	1,912.09	+4.86%	3-month interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2
Holland:				Gold	Oct. 8	Oct. 1
AEX	8,005.56	7,874.22	+1.62%	London p.m. fix	358.50	353.90
World:				Gold	371	374
MSCI P	599.90	591.40	+1.44%	London p.m. fix	358.50	353.90

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

U.S. Companies Expecting More Jobless Recovery

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia—Executives of America's corporate giants expect double-digit increases in profits this year and next, but say the economy's dismal job growth will not be improving soon.

"We must be able to compete around the world and therefore we don't have the luxury of employing if not needed," said Douglas C. Yearley, chairman of Phelps Dodge Corp., a copper producer.

He and other executives of Fortune 500 companies, who concluded the fall meeting of the Business Council on Saturday, foresaw no rapid shift to more robust hiring. "I can't predict a time, but my guess is it's not 1994," said Edward H. Budd, chairman of Travelers Cos.

The council forecast only scant improvement in the jobless rate, to 6.4 percent by the end of 1994 from 6.7 percent now. Nevertheless, the council predicted healthy gains in corporate profits of 12.7 percent this year and 10.4 percent in 1994.

Eurobonds At a Glance

U.S. \$	Yr. High	Yr. Low	Yr. End
U.S. 6-month term	5.25	4.50	5.75
U.S. 12-month term	4.75	4.00	5.25
U.S. 18-month term	5.25	4.50	5.75
U.S. 24-month term	5.25	4.50	5.75
French 6-month	6.50	5.75	6.25
French 12-month	6.50	5.75	6.25
French 18-month	6.50	5.75	6.25
French 24-month	6.50	5.75	6.25
German 6-month	6.50	5.75	6.25
German 12-month	6.50	5.75	6.25
German 18-month	6.50	5.75	6.25
German 24-month	6.50	5.75	6.25
Italian 6-month	6.50	5.75	6.25
Italian 12-month	6.50	5.75	6.25
Italian 18-month	6.50	5.75	6.25
Italian 24-month	6.50	5.75	6.25
Spanish 6-month	6.50	5.75	6.25
Spanish 12-month	6.50	5.75	6.25
Spanish 18-month	6.50	5.75	6.25
Spanish 24-month	6.50	5.75	6.25
Swedish 6-month	6.50	5.75	6.25
Swedish 12-month	6.50	5.75	6.25
Swedish 18-month	6.50	5.75	6.25
Swedish 24-month	6.50	5.75	6.25

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales

Category	Oct. 7	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Oct. 4
Electronics	254.40	254.50	254.60	254.70
Books	102.70	102.80	102.90	103.00
CDs	102.70	102.80	102.90	103.00
Total	459.80	459.90	460.00	460.10

Source: Euromart, Cadet.

Libor Rates

U.S. \$	3-month	6-month	12-month
U.S. 3-month	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
U.S. 6-month	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
U.S. 12-month	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
U.S. 1-year	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4

Source: Lyons Bank Reuters.

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Please wake me for meal service

Please wake me 60 minutes before arrival

Do not wake me

Upon arising, breakfast styled and served to suit your needs

A hot gourmet breakfast (served approximately 1-1/2 hours before arrival)

A continental breakfast of fruit, yogurt, cereal and breakfast pastry (served up to 45 minutes before arrival)

Breakfast beverages only just before landing

Another special request: *Salad and Red Snapper*

سكوا من الأمل

MONDAY SPORTS

Zambia's Hopes Ended By Morocco; Cameroon, Nigeria Also Gain Finals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CASABLANCA — Morocco ended Zambia's miracle comeback Sunday, qualifying for the 1994 World Cup finals with a 1-0 victory over a team that was rebuilt after 18 players died in an April plane crash.

Morocco will be making its third trip to the finals, having qualified in 1970 and 1986. It joined Cameroon and Nigeria as the three African representatives among the 24-team field that will compete in the United States next year.

Zambia, which needed only a tie to advance to the finals for the first time, played well in the first half but seemed to lose momentum after Morocco's Abdesslam Laghrissi, in front of the goal, scored off a pass from Abdelkrim El Hadroui in the 50th minute.

Zambia had a few chances late in the game, including a header by Charles Musonda that went wide with nine minutes left.

"I think the guys who aren't here today would be proud," said Zambia's coach, Fred Mwila.

There didn't appear to be any tears among Zambia players after the game, just regrets.

"There's just a few broken hearts, that's all," said the team's manager, Ian Porterfield, who is British.

Cameroon, whose indomitable Lions stole the hearts of soccer fans at the 1990 World Cup, qualified for the 1994 finals with a 3-1 victory over visiting Zimbabwe.

Midfielder Francois Omam Biyik scored on a penalty kick in the 14th minute and beat Zimbabwe goalie Bruce Grobbelaar 11 minutes later to make it 2-0.

Cameroon, which also appeared in the 1982 World Cup, needed only a tie Sunday to gain a berth for next year's final round from African Group C.

Cameroon's president, Paul Biya, who hand-picked the 1990 squad, was present at the match. Earlier, his prime minister pronounced the team's professionals, disgruntled over the non-payment of earlier bonuses, an extra \$17,250.

Nigeria reached the finals for the first time when it drew 1-1 with Algeria in their final African qualifier Friday in Algiers.

The one point lifted Nigeria above African champion Ivory Coast in the second round Group A standings.

Bernard Tapie said Sunday the sale of striker Alan Bokic would go a long way toward balancing Olympique Marseille's books.

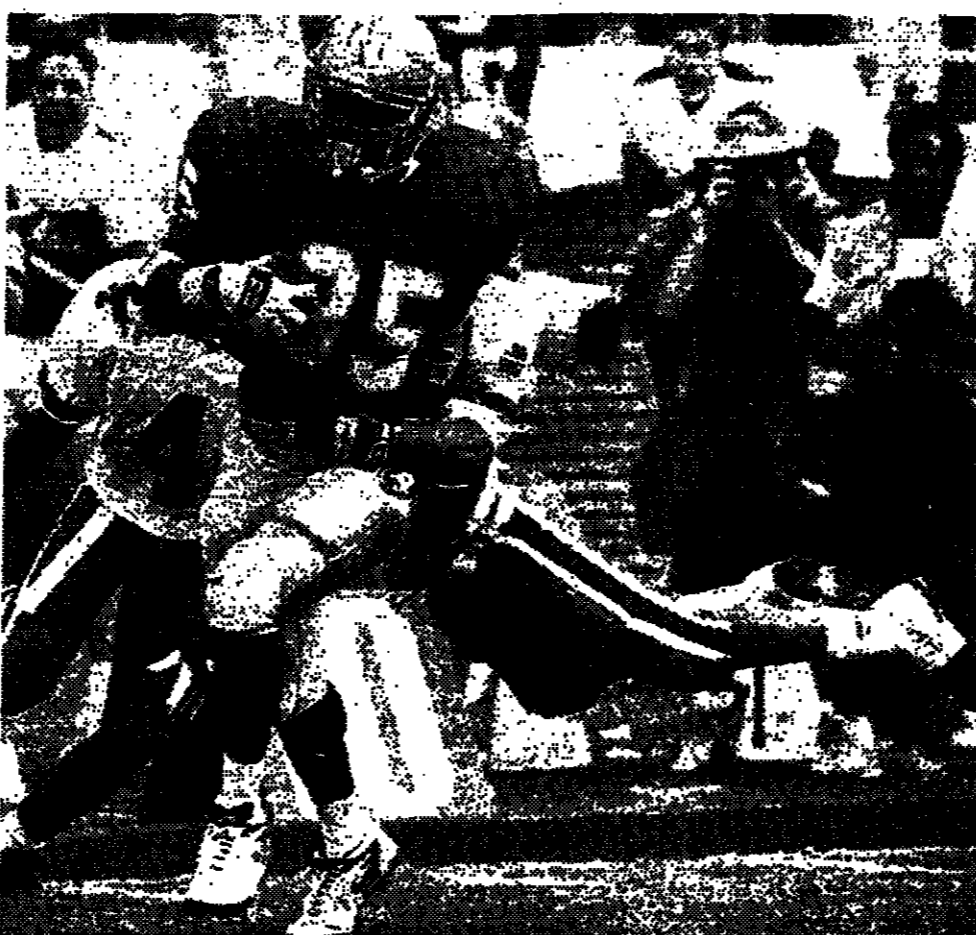
Jean-Louis Levean, the French club's deputy chairman, had said Saturday that Marseille will soon sell two players to overcome the financial crisis that has followed Olympique's expulsion from the European Cup.

Tapie said on television the \$13 million he hopes to get for Bokic from the Italian club Lazio would cover Marseille's deficit.

But he admitted it would not cover an expected \$25 million shortfall resulting from the club's ban from European competition over the Valenciennes bribery case.

French internationals Didier Deschamps and Basile Boli, both of whose contracts with Marseille run out this season, could also be joining the Italian League, sources said.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)



Florida State's Sean Jackson, a Miami defender in tow, scored on a 69-yard run in the first quarter.

Florida State Overcomes Miami and Jinx, 28-10

By Ken Denlinger Washington Post Service

TALLAHASSEE, Florida — Top-ranked Florida State's 28-10 victory over third-rated Miami was so decisive that the flanker Kevin Knox held a sign aloft during the final meaningless minute. It read: "National Championship Part I."

This sweet first step before a record 77,813 spectators at Doak S. Campbell Stadium dispelled the so-called Miami jinx. The margin of victory on Saturday easily could have been larger, because the Seminoles lost a fumble 12 yards from the end zone just after halftime and were called for 11 penalties.

Florida State was swift, scoring on a 69-yard run by tailback Sean Jackson and a 72-yard pass from Charlie Ward to split end Matt Frier. Florida State also was im-

active, twice snapping the ball to tailback Warrick Dunn instead of Ward for back-breaking runs.

Ward completed 21 of 31 passes for 256 yards and also scored a touchdown on a two-yard run.

After losing to Miami the past two years on missed field goals in the final seconds, the Seminoles were jubilant.

Once it got the ball, Florida State took just 64 seconds to grab a 7-0 lead. The TD came on what seemed a harmless first-down run inside by Jackson from the Miami 31.

But he cut to the right at the line of scrimmage and beat a couple of Hurricanes to the corner. Then he hurdled a teammate who had made

a nice block and carried linebacker Roban Marley into the end zone.

Miami struck back for a tie, going 80 yards in a nine-play drive that featured a 40-yard pass-and-run over the middle to Chris T. Jones.

Florida State came back immediately — and in spectacular fashion. On third and 10 from his 28, Ward was flushed from the pocket. Unfortunately for Miami, Frier was breaking past Marley about 30 yards downfield. Ward saw him, and hit him on the run at the Miami 40.

From there, Frier outsprung Marley, who tried a diving tackle at the 10 and caught nothing but air.

In other games, The Associated Press reported: No. 4 Notre Dame 44, Pittsburgh 6; The Irish (6-0) had a season-high 539 total yards and handed the vis-

iting Panthers (1-4) their fourth straight one-sided loss.

No. 5 Florida 58, LSU 3: In Baton Rouge, Louisiana, LSU (2-4, 1-3 SEC) was handed the worst loss in its 100-year history. Danny Wuerffel threw for 221 yards and four TDs in less than three full quarters for the Gators (5-0, 4-0).

No. 6 Ohio State 20, Illinois 12: In Champaign, Illinois, Ohio State (5-0, 2-0) broke a five-game losing streak against the Illini (1-4, 1-1).

Michigan State 17, No. 9 Michigan 7: The Spartans (1-1 overall, 1-0 Big Ten) led Tyrone Wheatley, the nation's leading all-purpose rusher, to 33 yards on 11 carries and kept the visiting Wolverines (3-2, 1-1) scoreless in the first half.

No. 10 Oklahoma 38, Texas 17: In Dallas, Oklahoma (5-0) dropped

Dolphins Lose Marino But Stop Browns, 24-14

The Associated Press

With Dan Marino sidelined by a torn Achilles tendon, backup Scott Mitchell threw two second-half touchdowns passes Sunday as the Miami Dolphins beat the Browns, 24-14, in a National Football League game in Cleveland.

The durable Marino tore his right Achilles tendon while planting for a 10-yard completion to the Cleveland 10 late in the first half. He was helped off the field, and he returned to the sidelines on crutches in the fourth quarter, his consecutive-games streak over at 143 straight starts. Injuries usually take months to heal.

Before getting hurt, Marino completed 14 of 19 passes for 161 yards and one touchdown, a 13-yarder to Mark Ingram that gave Marino 298 career TD passes. Only Fran Tarkenton had more, totaling 342 in his career.

Mitchell stepped in and started horribly. He immediately threw an interception that Najee Mustafas returned 97 yards untouched down the right sideline for a 14-10 Cleveland lead. It was the longest interception return in Browns history.

But the left-handed Mitchell, who had thrown just eight passes in three previous NFL seasons, was dazzling for Miami (4-1) in the third quarter. He hit on 6 of 8 passes for 80 yards, including touchdowns of 19 yards to Tony Martin and 3 to Keith Jackson. Both touchdowns came on third-down plays.

For the third straight game, the Browns (3-2) benched Kocor in the second half, turning to Vinny Testaverde with 9:53 to go in the third quarter.

Giants 41, Redskins 7: New York handed Washington its worst home defeat in 45 years as Phil Simms threw three touchdown passes.

Lewis Tillman, snubbing for the injured Rodney Hampton, scored another TD, and the Giants jumped to a 27-0 lead in their most lopsided victory over the rival Redskins since winning 53-0 in 1961.

The Giants (4-1) scored on every first-half possession except one, when Simms fell on the ball twice to let time run out. Washington fell to 1-4 under new coach Richie Pickett, its worst start since 1980.

The last time the Redskins were

beat by as big a margin at home was in 1948 when the Eagles shut them out 45-0.

Cowboys 27, Colts 3: Troy Aikman passed for one touchdown, Emmitt Smith rushed for another and Jay Novacek scored on a fake field goal as Dallas routed the Colts in Indianapolis.

Aikman, the National Football Conference passing leader, hit 21 of 28 for 245 yards, but the Cowboys (3-2) were helped just as much by Indianapolis (2-3) turnovers. In the first half, the Colts also lost the services of defensive tackle Steve Emtman with torn ligaments and tendons in his right knee.

The first two Dallas touchdowns were set up by interceptions of Jack Trueman, and the third came on a 2-yard run by Novacek when the Colts were fooled on an apparent field goal attempt by Eddie Murray.

Chiefs 17, Bengals 15: Dave Krieg, after Doug Pelfrey's fifth field goal put Cincinnati on top, led Kansas City on a 48-yard drive that set up Nick Lowery's game-winning kick over the winless Bengals in Kansas City, Missouri.

Lowery connected on a 37-yarder with 2:43 to play after Marcus Allen was stopped twice for no gain a yard short of a first down.

Behind David Klingler, the Bengals marched 72 yards in 16 plays, four times converting on fourth down, to position Pelfrey's 34-yarder for a 15-14 lead.

Krieg was replacing Joe Montana, out with a pulled hamstring.

Bears 17, Eagles 6: Led by Richard Dent and Dante Jones, Chicago harassed a shaky Bobby Brister into two interceptions and two fumbles and added six sacks en route to victory in Philadelphia.

The Eagles avoided a shutout when Brister hit Calvin Williams with a TD pass with 23 seconds left.

Vikings 15, Buccaneers 0: The Vikings needed four cracks from the 1-yard line to get only their fifth touchdown of the season, a run by Barry Word, as they beat blanketed Tampa Bay (1-4) in Minneapolis.

Despite another poor day by quarterback Jim McMahon and the offense, Minnesota (3-2) pulled into a first-place tie with idle Detroit in the NFC Central division.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Oct. 8.

Table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for OTC Consolidated trading and various market indices.

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MONDAY SPORTS

AL Series, Game 4

Table with columns for team, player, and statistics for the AL Series, Game 4.

White Sox 7, Blue Jays 4
Chicago 5, Toronto 1
Detroit 4, Cleveland 1

AL Series, Game 3

Table with columns for team, player, and statistics for the AL Series, Game 3.

White Sox 6, Blue Jays 1
Chicago 5, Toronto 1
Detroit 4, Cleveland 1

NL Series, Game 3

Table with columns for team, player, and statistics for the NL Series, Game 3.

Braves 5, Phillies 4
Atlanta 5, Philadelphia 4
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 1

NL Series, Game 2

Table with columns for team, player, and statistics for the NL Series, Game 2.

Braves 5, Phillies 4
Atlanta 5, Philadelphia 4
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 1

White Sox Stun Jays With 2d Straight Victory

With 4 Home Losses, Series Tied at 2



Chicago's Lance Johnson hit a two-run triple in the sixth; in the second, he had hit a two-run homer.

By William Gildea

WASHINGTON — For the fourth straight time in the American League's championship series, the visitors posted a victory, with the Chicago White Sox this time tying the defending World Series champion Toronto Blue Jays at two games apiece.

consistent 11-12 this season, failed to give the Blue Jays the big effort they dearly needed.

TORONTO — For the fourth straight time in the American League's championship series, the visitors posted a victory, with the Chicago White Sox this time tying the defending World Series champion Toronto Blue Jays at two games apiece.

But Chicago kept the advantage at 5-4 when Raines easily threw out a single by Carter.

Pat Hentgen, the Blue Jays' No. 1 winner with 19 victories, lasted only into the fourth inning, but Alvarez breezed through nine.

Braves Again Blitz Phillies for 2-1 Lead

By Mark Maske

ATLANTA — The 1993 Atlanta Braves will be remembered as a team with a starting pitching corps for the ages. But they have been baseball's best club for the past 2 1/2 months because the offense has become as fearsome as the pitching.

Phillies in the past month, shut out Atlanta over the first five innings, and Philadelphia took a 2-0 lead into the bottom of the sixth.

Phillies in the past month, shut out Atlanta over the first five innings, and Philadelphia took a 2-0 lead into the bottom of the sixth.

mistakes like that. The majority of the hits came on off-speed pitches.

The Braves' fifth run of the sixth inning came on an error by the Phillies' second baseman, Mariano Duncan. Their four-run seventh against the Philadelphia bullpen included an RBI single by Pendleton — whose two-for-four, two-RBI day left him batting .429 with five RBIs in the series — and a three-run double by Mark Lemke.

with a 0-4 record and 6.33 ERA in the playoffs — cruised through the first three innings. But Duncan led off the fourth with a sinking line drive to left-center field.

with a 0-4 record and 6.33 ERA in the playoffs — cruised through the first three innings. But Duncan led off the fourth with a sinking line drive to left-center field.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Large classified advertisement section containing various services such as real estate, business services, and international recruitment.

From the Avant-Garde, a Long, Pretty Look

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Imagine a woman's body undulating through light veils of chiffon, the dress slithering downward, its neckline snaked with seams. In a cocktail of colors, absinthe chiffon is mixed with lime. That is the new look for next summer.

For fashion at the cutting edge, the weekend shows were pretty sharp. And pretty is the new message from members of the Paris avant-garde, who have scissored a long, soft silhouette using airy fabrics in dusty pastel colors.

The witty and refreshing collection sent out by the British designer John Galiano was the weekend's high point. But throughout the shows, the mood was romantic with a whiff of decadence. The focus was on the fragile empire dress, worn with brief vests, soft pants or a second wispy layer on top. Hemlines were long. The jacket, except as a soft shirt, was in retreat.

Galiano's collection was an unfolding narrative. To a soundtrack of howling wolves, out came crinolined ladies, distracted and in dishevel, with tiny silken bodices and lace tops clutched to the bosom above the hoopla skirts.

Where were they going? To a Scottish castle, where they emerged in teeny lace kilts revealing tartan underpants. After coveting in polka-dot, pajama-soft pantsuits and slips of dresses, our heroines left for Russia, in military greatcoats powdered with appliques of snowy lace. Then came bias-cut dresses that curled around the body like smoke.

Galiano is the first designer to combine British imagination and eccentricity with divine fashion madness and technique on the heroic French scale.

Everything was cut on the bias: curving jackets slipping out above swing-high skirts and dresses inset with revealing sheer chiffon. It looked simple. It was complex and masterful. And that is the essence of modern fashion.

At *Comme des Garçons*, the designer Rei Kawakubo had turned romantic. With the models' hair sculpted into powdery curls, she showed how a woman can look soft but strong. The paradox was symbolized by solid sleeves grafted onto feather-light dresses, a reprise from *Comme's* winter collection.

Kawakubo's forceful prettiness focused on the dress, bias-cut, cupping the bosom below narrow shoulders and above a raised waist. Mesh knits and apron-dresses were gauzy and transparent in a way that was tender and never vulgar. It was a fine collection with a spirit of serenity.

Yohji Yamamoto seemed stuck in a dark tunnel of negativism and despair. Just occasionally his show of black-clad models flickered with sunlight: a light skirt hand-painted with leaves; a gossamer-fine sweater, or Yamamoto's signature white shirt elongated to a

dress. A navy pea coat was finely tailored; there was a delicate play on tones of white.

But the choice of fabrics — fibrous cottons and thick T-shirt material — made dresses leaden rather than liquid. The heaviness was summed up by the lect: Cinderella's glass slippers as plastic clogs as stiff as a block of ice.

Ann Demeulemeester showed prettiness in a minor key. Her whey-faced models strayed out in skintight jackets with small shoulders and drooping cuffs or with camisole-vests dangling open over high-waist dresses.

Demeulemeester's ascetic look had been prettied up with a faded print of flowers.

PARIS FASHION

gleaming panne velvet jackets and turn-of-the-century colors: taupe, dove gray and laurel green. The show invented nothing, but it expressed a poetic innocence.

The pursuit of prettiness was even the story from fashion's uncompromising minimalist, Helmut Lang.

At his show Sunday, he had splashes of sugar pink on his candy-wrapper-sheer dresses, and his signature aprons were made in checks like a take on a tea towel.

He was still focusing on transparency, simplicity and plays on shiny textures. But in a show that was as much about attitude as clothes, Lang had moved on, even swapping flat shoes for shiny high heels.

The husband-and-wife team of Mariot Chazet — Michele and Olivier Chazet — have an interesting background: She worked for *Comme des Garçons* and Chanel; he with Thierry Mugler and Azzedine Alaïa.

Together, they have created a modern look by wrapping and draping envelope-flat dresses to the body, layering them with simple knits. They also caught the current mood with their crumpled cotton crepe, floppy tulle and viscose and with faded pastels in mauve, yellow, absinthe and aqua.

Martin Margiela, the founding father of fashion recycling, took that tactic to its ultimate conclusion: He showed a line created entirely from his work since 1989.

Models, with the dates of each outfit stamped on their necks, lined up against the wall of an abandoned movie theater. The original clothes — a long patchwork skirt, a tattoo-patterned gauzy top, a boiled wool sweater or a mesh over-dress — had all been given a second life by being dyed gray. They had worn well.

The decadent prettiness of fashion's avant-garde is for a new generation. Will grown-up women buy it?

Vogue's editor, Anna Wintour, at least, was already wearing Galiano's dove-gray crepe dress and taut, tiny white leather jacket at the party she gave for the photographer Ellen Von Unwerth.



A slithering satin dress by the British designer John Galiano.

LANGUAGE

The Battle of Rhetorical Gap

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — At a meeting with the president in the Cabinet Room, with mouth-filling words like *multilateral* and *multinational* flying around, a senator wondered if they weren't losing touch with the words that real people use in everyday life.

That off-the-record remark about our language was promptly leaked to this department. At a subsequent interview with President Clinton, I asked about it.

"Today I think that we still don't speak in a language that ordinary Americans can understand," Clinton replied. He believed that the diplomatic lingo we now use fails to "support the kind of bipartisan engagement that I'm convinced the United States has to have." In this president's phrase (bottomed on "the missile gap" charge by candidate John Kennedy in 1960), the nation has been presented with the problem of "a rhetorical gap."

Apparently this presidential discontent registered on his staff. The need to reject the no-longer-pertinent language of the Cold War — from Lenin's *peaceful coexistence* to Churchill's *iron curtain* to George Kennan's *containment* — reached the writers in the White House basement who are working on national security affairs. How do you go about building a new vocabulary? You start with a single word.

The chosen word is *enlargement*. In a seminal speech to the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University, Anthony Lake, national security adviser to the president, used the noun *enlargement* or the verb *enlarge* 20 times. I take that to be a subtle signal that the word is intended to be associated with the approach the Clinton administration is taking to foreign affairs. Here are 2 of the 20 drumbeats: "The successor to a doctrine of containment must be strategy of *enlargement*, the *enlargement* of the world's free community of market democracies."

Secretary of State Warren Christopher, however, in a speech the same week, resisted *enlargement*, preferring *engagement*, a word put forward in the '80s by Gary Hart and later by James Baker. In "the latest round in a century-old debate between engagement and isolationism," the secretary said, "the United States chooses *engagement*."

The choice was once posed as between *intervention* and *isolation*; however, interventionists were able to shuck that label, with its hawkish and jingoistic connotations, in favor of *internationalist*. Meanwhile, isolationists remained with their heads in the sand; the slogan "America First" carries too much pre-World War II baggage. Anti-interventionists have failed to choose a label for themselves, so they are stuck with *isolationist*, chosen by their adversaries.

The intervention crowd, having had success in the containment era, and alert to the pejorative nature of *involvement* or *entanglement*, has long been leery of *interventionist* and worries that *internationalist* sounds too U.N.-y.

Should it choose *engagement* or *enlargement*? This question is evidently rolling the waters between the White House basement and Foggy Bottom; though the Christopher-Lake-Albright speeches were policy-

coordinated, what Clinton called the "rhetorical gap" was not closed.

I'm all for a new word to describe America's role in the world, but somehow *enlargement* doesn't do it for me. First, there is the connotation of swelling; enlargement of the spleen or the prostate comes to mind. Then we have the photographic sense, with its synonym of "blowup"; surely that is not what diplomats seek. Clinton may want to grow the economy, as he says frequently, but are we metaphorically ready to grow democracy? Is a generation that celebrates Robert Browning's "less is more" ready for a new *enlargement* policy?

No; let us eschew this slapsy *maxi*. As a card-carrying interventionist (my preference as a human-rights hawk), I vote for *engagement* — not only because of its dim naval-battle origin, with inherent rules, but also for its previous commercial association with the loveliness and success derived from clearing cream: "She's lovely; she's engaged; she uses Pond's."

The president is undecided. In his United Nations speech, he said the United States "plans to remain engaged" and also "we seek to *enlarge* the circle of nations" with free institutions.

The Battle of Rhetorical Gap continues to rage.

The economy is a *bread-and-butter* issue, at least among pundits not worried about cholesterol; abortion and gun control are *hot-button* issues; NAFTA, causing splits within each party, is a *wedge* issue. What kind of issue is health care reform?

It's a *kitchen-table* issue. For the provenance of this locution, I turned to Dialog Information Services in Iselin, New Jersey, the computer library that provides access to some 400 data bases.

In a Boston Globe poll reported on July 15, 1984, a category of likely voters was described thus: "Understands and cares about *kitchen table* issues," and that phrase was defined as "the problems that everybody in working people face in trying to make ends meet." In 1988, Judy Mann of The Washington Post wrote that Sarah Harder, president of the American Association of University Women, believed that "women will be voting *kitchen table* issues in the 1988 election. Not women's issues, not bread and butter issues, but *kitchen table* issues. 'They come,' said Harder, 'from the center of family life.'" The writer cited caregiving as one example of the issue; others are education, use of leisure time and, of course, health.

A *bread-and-butter* issue focuses exclusively on economics: "Can we afford this or not?" A *kitchen-table* issue asks, more broadly, "What's best for the family, and how can we work it out?" The locution covers a sociopolitical as well as an economic range, and fulfills a linguistic need: with the first two words hyphenated as befits a compound adjective modifying the noun issue, it should be part of the comprehensive basic issue package that cannot be taken away.

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
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WEATHER

Europe

City	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	21/09	14/87	pc	21/70	13/65	pc
Amsterdam	13/52	16/52	pc	13/52	16/52	pc
Ankara	27/80	9/48	s	26/82	11/62	s
Athens	28/82	12/52	s	26/82	15/62	s
Bangkok	32/73	18/64	pc	32/73	18/61	pc
Berlin	22/71	13/55	pc	26/78	14/67	pc
Bombay	30/85	11/52	pc	14/67	8/46	pc
Buenos Aires	14/27	13/55	s	15/59	8/46	s
Budapest	16/51	12/55	pc	17/53	12/52	pc
Chengde	11/52	8/48	s	12/53	7/44	s
Colon	27/71	18/59	pc	27/71	13/52	pc
Dublin	11/52	7/44	pc	11/52	4/38	pc
Edinburgh	11/52	9/48	pc	11/52	7/44	pc
Havana	25/71	16/51	pc	24/72	15/58	pc
Frankfurt	14/57	12/53	pc	17/52	9/48	pc
Geneva	16/51	13/55	pc	17/52	9/48	pc
Helsinki	7/44	8/43	pc	8/46	5/41	pc
Istanbul	25/77	16/51	pc	26/78	17/62	pc
Lima	19/59	19/59	pc	21/70	17/62	pc
London	13/55	11/52	pc	14/57	8/46	pc
Madrid	18/64	12/53	s	19/56	8/46	s
Mexico	19/66	18/57	pc	21/70	13/52	pc
Moscow	11/52	8/43	pc	12/53	7/44	pc
New York	14/57	12/53	pc	16/51	9/48	pc
Osaka	27/71	17/62	pc	23/73	13/52	pc
Paris	15/59	13/55	pc	17/52	9/48	pc
Perth	14/57	11/52	pc	17/52	9/48	pc
Rangoon	30/85	11/52	pc	6/43	1/34	pc
Rome	24/75	16/51	pc	27/80	17/62	pc
San Francisco	18/64	12/53	pc	19/56	8/46	pc
Seoul	7/44	8/43	pc	8/46	5/41	pc
Stockholm	16/51	13/55	pc	17/52	9/48	pc
Taipei	14/57	12/53	pc	16/51	9/48	pc
Tokyo	14/57	12/53	pc	16/51	9/48	pc
Urumqi	14/57	12/53	pc	16/51	9/48	pc
Warsaw	14/57	12/53	pc	16/51	9/48	pc
Washington	14/57	12/53	pc	16/51	9/48	pc

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America: Rain likely Tuesday in New York City and Boston, perhaps heavy, then some sun. Wednesday: Cool during the middle of the week in Chicago, but with partial sunshine each day. Morning clouds and afternoon sunshine. Thursday: through Thursday in Los Angeles.

City	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Bombay	28/82	22/71	s	28/81	22/71	s
Calcutta	29/84	16/41	s	31/98	18/64	s
Dhaka	29/84	14/57	s	29/84	13/55	s
Jakarta	26/78	17/62	s	26/78	17/62	s
Manila	34/73	18/64	s	34/73	18/64	s
Rangoon	30/85	11/52	pc	30/85	11/52	pc

Asia

City	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Bangkok	31/88	24/75	pc	31/88	24/75	pc
Beijing	18/64	9/48	pc	19/68	3/27	pc
Hong Kong	28/82	25/71	pc	28/82	20/73	pc
Manila	34/73	22/71	pc	33/86	23/73	pc
New Delhi	30/85	22/71	s	30/85	22/71	s
Seoul	22/71	11/52	pc	19/56	11/52	pc
Shanghai	24/75	14/57	s	25/77	18/61	s
Singapore	29/84	23/73	pc	30/86	23/73	pc
Taipei	27/80	21/70	pc	27/80	21/70	pc
Tokyo	22/71	11/52	pc	22/71	15/69	pc

Asia: Rain will fall at times in central and southern Japan. In Korea, a few hours of rain are possible Tuesday, and some rain is likely Wednesday. In Bangkok, Chongqing, and other cities, heavy rain is likely Wednesday. Heavy rains may reveal the southern Alps.

City	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	27/80	20/68	pc	27/80	20/68	pc
Cape Town	22/71	14/57	pc	20/68	11/62	pc
Casablanca	23/73	16/61	pc	23/73	14/57	pc
Kuwait	22/71	9/48	pc	23/73	9/48	pc
Lagos	24/75	23/73	pc	25/77	21/70	pc
Nairobi	22/71	11/52	pc	24/75	12/63	pc
Tunis	31/88	18/64	s	32/89	21/70	s

Africa

City	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	27/80	20/68	pc	27/80	20/68	pc
Cape Town	22/71	14/57	pc	20/68	11/62	pc
Casablanca	23/73	16/61	pc	23/73	14/57	pc
Kuwait	22/71	9/48	pc	23/73	9/48	pc
Lagos	24/75	23/73	pc	25/77	21/70	pc
Nairobi	22/71	11/52	pc	24/75	12/63	pc
Tunis	31/88	18/64	s	32/89	21/70	s

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Dhaka	29/84	14/57	s	29/84	13/55	s
Jakarta	26/78	17/62	s	26/78	17/62	s
Manila	34/73	18/64	s	34/73	18/64	s
Rangoon	30/85	11/52	pc	30/85	11/52	pc

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 — Aviv
- 4 Played with galloping dominoes
- 9 Presumptuous
- 13 Hic, —, hoc
- 15 Verbose
- 16 Painter known as the Cornish Wonder
- 17 Helicopter man Sikorsky
- 18 Pivot

DOWN

- 2 Ruth's home
- 3 Dictionar orders
- 40 Other, to Juan
- 41 Disequilibrium
- 42 Green-card holder
- 44 Buyer and seller or just seller
- 45 Town on the Peninsula
- 47 Tight squeezes for a needle's eye
- 48 Emblem
- 49 Lively round dance
- 50 Ellington's " — S Song Go ..."
- 51 "Art of Fugue" composer
- 52 Seed coat
- 53 Fred's early visiting partner
- 54 Virginia willow
- 55 Vehicle for a C.E.O.
- 56 A sister of Cordelia
- 57 Triumphal ches
- 58 A successor to Churchill
- 59 Vogue
- 60 Alfonso's queen

Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 8

A crossword puzzle grid with the following words filled in: POLYP, EPOS, BOOB, TRUER, MEET, OKRA, SINGE, PARANOID, GAGETER, TURK, RAIL, GURLO, AMI, MAIL, VELO, APL, BICARB, RINGTAIL, IDEE, GEL, HIERARCH, GRABBY, AWE, WHOLE, SIRE, MOOD, MOORING, GUT, PICAL, ANTILLO, CULTIVATE, GUPP, UTAH, ELIA, GARD, BAYS, SPOR, TRYST.

New York Times

A crossword puzzle grid with some numbers filled in, indicating the starting positions of words.

- 1 Single entity
- 2 Raring to go
- 3 The first Mrs. Arrowsmith
- 4 Smarmily dressed
- 5 Golden calf, e.g.
- 6 Alma mater of Rodgers and Hammerstein
- 7 Clean the slate
- 8 " — Rosenkavalier"
- 9 Capital city once known as Santa Fe
- 10 Glasgow
- 11 — Lee, star of the 20's
- 12 Expensive
- 14 Santa Maria, commander, to lead
- 22 Storage building
- 24 Self-effacing
- 26 Electrical units
- 28 Valhalla, V.I.P.
- 30 He played M. Hulot
- 31 To be, to 30
- 32 Campus bigwig
- 33 Among
- 34 " — — — — —" rather outrageous; Carroll
- 35 Rich rum cake
- 37 Mob follower
- 38 MacDonald's digs
- 42 Sudden transition
- 43 No matter which
- 44 Sea slug
- 45 Greenish yellow
- 46 Asian capital
- 49 Heavy blow
- 54 Unproductive
- 55 Greenish yellow
- 57 Verve
- 58 Graphic work

"I wonder if the little guy had fun today?"



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